Outdoor America

AUGUST, 1927

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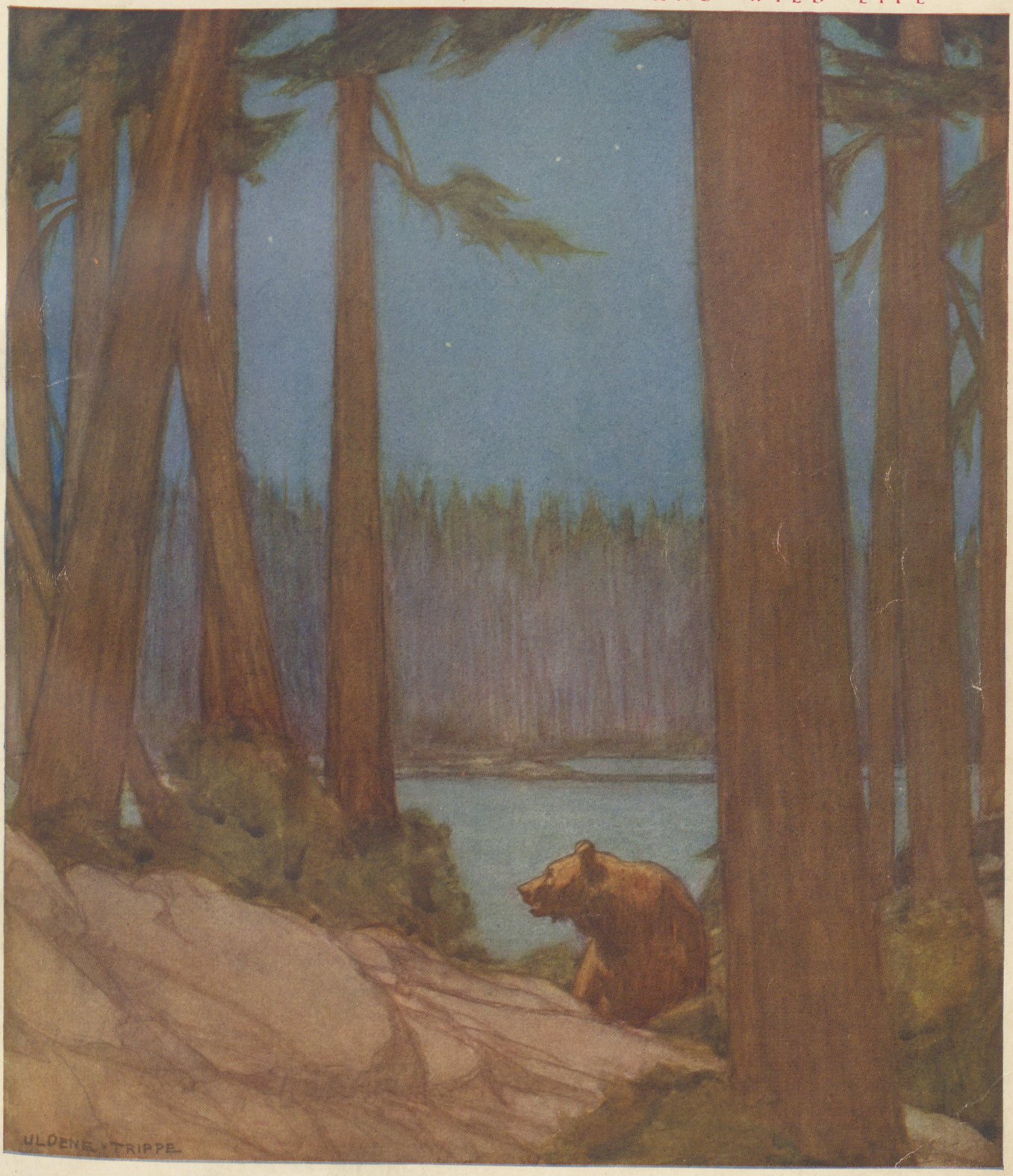

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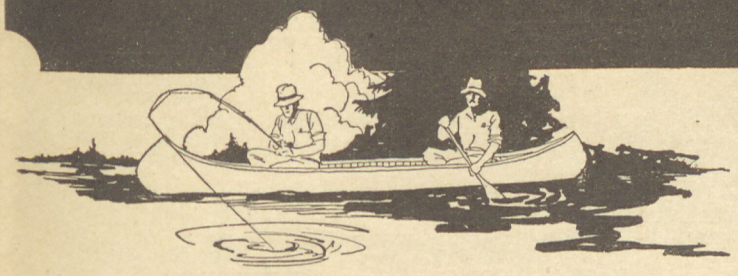

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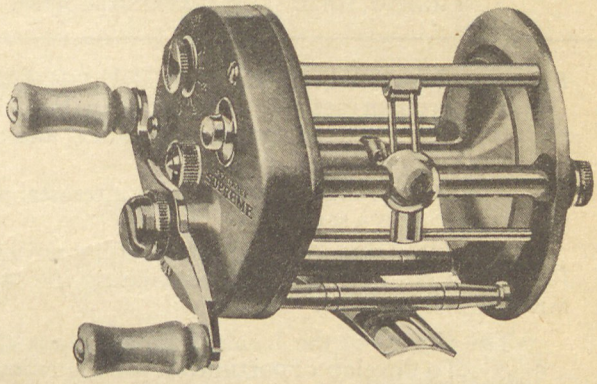

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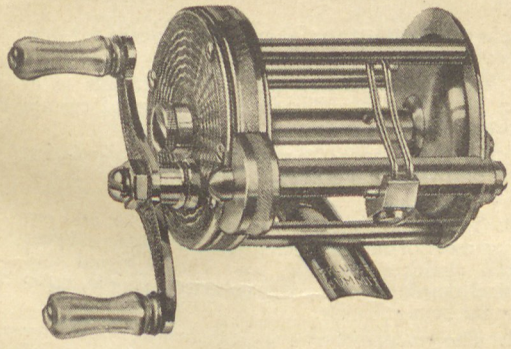

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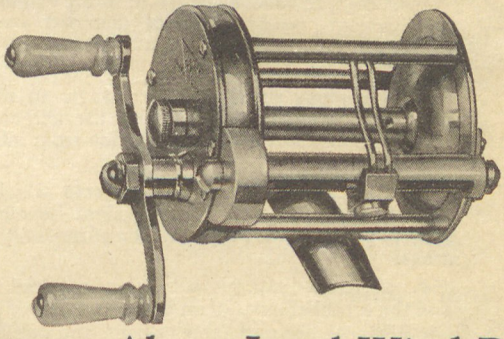

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THE IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA is a national organization of sportsmen and sportswomen actively interested in the preservation and restoration of America's recreational areas and the perpetuation of sports afield and astream, having more than 2900 chapter units throughout North America.

The League has no commercial interests, political alliances or religious affiliations. No officer or director receives a salary.

This magazine, to which the leading writers and artists of America contribute, is published only for the purpose of further disseminating information on the necessity for conserving the remnants of our national heritage.

The objects of the Izaak Walton League of America are:

To develop opportunities for the enjoyment of the great outdoors as an essential part of the character building and the spiritual and physical development of our people.

To encourage the protection and restoration of woods, wild flowers and wild life.

To safeguard the public health and conserve aquatic life by the elimination of pollution, and

To restore and transmit to posterity the Outdoor America of our ancestors.

The League's platform is as follows:

1. A comprehensive system of forest extension and management, reforestation of denuded areas, and proper encouragement to private landowners to grow timber.

2. A copious supply of pure water to safeguard public health and conserve aquatic life, and an aggressive campaign to eradicate pollution from inland and coastal waters.

3. Opposition to drainage projects which injure natural resources without equivalent benefit to the general public, and the restoration of unwisely drained areas.

4. More adequate protection for beneficial wild life, and the establishment of an ample number of properly administered fish and game refuges, and public fishing and hunting grounds.

5. The establishment of sufficient fish hatcheries and game farms for increased propagation and wider distribution of fish and game.

6. The establishment of biological experiment stations for the training of scientific workers to guarantee expert supervision of all game and fish propagation and distribution.

7. Opposition to the sale and interstate shipment of game and of fresh water game fishes, except for purposes of propagation.

8. Scientific regulation of the taking of salt water game fishes and prohibition of the sale of certain anadromous species.

9. Encouragement of a more universal appreciation of the aesthetic and economic value of our birds and wild flowers.

10. To develop greater opportunities for and encouragement of outdoor recreation as an essential part of the character-building, and the spiritual and physical development of the American people, especially our boys and girls.

11. The practice of true sportsmanship, respect for the property of others, and strenuous opposition to all unfair and illegal methods.

12. The teaching of nature study and the fundamental principles of conservation in all schools of America.

13. Co-operation with all organizations having like aims and better co-ordination of the efforts of such organizations with state and governmental agencies.

14. An unceasing militant educational campaign to attain the declared objects of the Izaak Walton League.

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If I am accepted I agree to pay $3.00 for the first year's annual dues, and magazine, when bill is presented.

Applicants may enclose $3.00 with application. If for any reason applicant is not accepted, money will be returned.

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Outdoor America

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President Coolidge with his first Black Hills trout. Part of the Black Hills State Game Refuge in the background.

President Coolidge with his first Black Hills trout. Part of the Black Hills State Game Refuge in the background.

The President's Playground

An article on the recreational and conservation progress of South Dakota

By
SETH E. GORDON

ALL eyes are on the "Sunshine State!" The President's choice of a Summer White House, surrounded by an enormous playground, in the Black Hills of South Dakota has furnished a dinner table topic for about 125,000,000 people.

Many of these 125,000,000 have wondered why South Dakota was selected as the site for the summertime seat of government, when there are so many other highly advertised and therefore better known areas which offered all sorts of inducements to the President.

Fully twice as many more of the 125,000,000 have been at a loss to understand why President Coolidge, a New England bred, frugal Yankee, should seek out and, according to his own words, intensely enjoy a summer playground at all.

In the first place it is a safe bet that those who don't understand why the choice of location have never seen the Black Hills. Only one good look from Mount Coolidge, until recently Lookout Mountain, or any of a dozen other vantage points, would be sufficient for the most skeptical; it was certainly enough to convince me.

PRESIDENT STRONG FOR PERSONAL FITNESS

THOSE who are surprised, but also much delighted, to find that our President is such an ardent exponent of outdoor recreation overlook two good bets; first that the President has always been a strong advocate of 100% fitness for one's daily task, but, like his political future, he hasn't talked a whole lot about it; and second, that the weatherman cuts up some rather hot capers in Washington during the summertime, and the politicians during the balance of the year. Relief from both is very essential.

Numerous other reasons to justify the choice might be given. One of them is that President Cleveland in 1897 set aside in that region the Black Hills National Forest and the Harney National Forest, containing over a million acres. Another is that one other of our outstanding Presidents, Theodore Roosevelt, greatly admired the Black Hills and there enjoyed many happy and highly beneficial days riding, camping, fishing and hunting. (South Dakota boasts the first monument to Roosevelt, erected by his pioneer friend, Seth Bullock.) And there are still plenty of other good reasons!

A PLAYGROUND BIG AS NEW JERSEY

BUT who would not enjoy a playground about the size of New Jersey with so many unique and interesting features as the Black Hills, including such as Harney Peak, an elevation of 7,240 feet, Mount Coolidge, the Granite Needles, Mount Roosevelt, Sylvan Lake, Bear Butte, Spearfish Canyon, the pine and spruce forests, and numerous wonderful sparkling streams and cataracts filled with trout?

John Muir, the well-known naturalist, in a letter to his daughters, written while at Sylvan Lake on July 6, 1896, said:

"My! If you could only come here when I call you, how wonderful you would think this hollow in the rocky Black Hills is! It is wonderful even to me after seeing so many wonderful wild mountains. . . . How sweet the air is! I would like to stop a long time and have you with me. Sometime I must bring you here."

RICHEST HUNDRED MILES SQUARE

THE people of that part of South Dakota claim the Black Hills area is "the richest hundred miles square in America." The great plains of mid-America stretching from the Appalachians to the Rockies, contain but two notable groups worthy of designation as mountains. One is the Ozark Mountains, actually hills, and the other is the Black Hills, but really mountains. Strange misnomers, aren't they?

Gold was discovered at Custer in 1874. The rush which followed is well-known history. The final conflict between the Indians and the whites for the possession of this midwest wonderland resulted in terrible bloodshed but the ultimate expulsion of the red men.

Considerable gold was taken out by placer mining, but the Homestake Mine, an open-cut operation at Lead, on the mile-high mountain just above Deadwood, has the unparalleled reputation of being a steady producer at a rate of $6,000,000 annually for fifty years. Three hundred millions of gold dollars from one mine! And there were others of lesser importance.

REAL "PAY DIRT" OVERLOOKED

ALL of this wealth wrested from the bowels of the earth, or probably as much more sunk into it to find another Homestake. And during the process extending over a half century, the real permanent "pay dirt," the recreational possibilities of the Black Hills, was overlooked. Most of the people of South Dakota, especially those residing east of the Missouri, scarcely thought of the Black Hills as belonging to them. They were just so much waste territory—until President Coolidge arrived. Most South Dakotans evidently thought why worry about conservation or recreation in an expanse of more than 77,000 square miles which just became a state in 1889, and even now has less than 750,000 people.

Fortunately a few farsighted South Dakotans did see into the future. They began trying to protect their game and fish under a makeshift system of county wardens led by W. F. Bancroft from 1909 to 1913. The resident hunter's license law became effective in 1907, the counties receiving half the income until 1913. In March of that year, H. S. Hedrick was appointed to the position of State Game and Fish Warden, and became a member of a commission composed of the Governor, the Attorney General and himself to direct the wild life conservation work of the state. Mr. Hedrick actually started the game and fish development work, and filled this position continuously until early in 1925. The commission was later abolished, and under a general reorganization plan the Game and Fish Department became a Division of the Department of Agriculture. The present capable incumbent, Oscar H. Johnson, was appointed as the Director in charge.

CUSTER STATE PARK CREATED

IN the beginning the game and fish work was developed slowly and the hunter's license money accumulated faster than anticipated. About 1913, United States Senator Peter Norbeck, then a member of the Legislature, later Lieutenant-Governor and Governor, conceived the idea of setting aside a large area in the Black Hills as a perpetual wild life refuge and public playground. A State Game Refuge, containing approximately 60,000 acres, was enclosed with an eight foot wire fence about forty miles long in 1914. After four years of effort the Custer State Park, containing about 125,000 acres and including the game refuge, was established.

The refuge was stocked with one hundred elk from Jackson Hole and Yellowstone Park; buffaloes from the Phillips Estate, Fort Pierre, South Dakota; mountain sheep; mountain goats; wild turkeys and beavers. Restocking with moose was attempted but suitable stock could not be transported. The native whitetailed and blacktailed deer were still there in sufficient numbers for seed stock. All of the stocking program was successful except that the goats and sheep have not increased satisfactorily, due largely to insufficient breeding stock to begin with. No hunting is allowed within the fenced game refuge. The President can see mountain goats, sheep, deer and elk from his front porch every day.

The state game lodge was built and later enlarged to its present pretentious proportions, roads were built and the

entire area was developed to the present status largely with funds supplied by the sportsmen, which in all probability would have been diverted to general state use had it not been for this worthy project.

SENATOR NORBECK'S DREAM CAME TRUE

IT was largely through Senator Norbeck's initiative, resourcefulness and perseverance that the Custer State Park and the game refuge were created and developed. His dreams came true! He overcame apparently insuperable obstacles, both political and physical, to guarantee that this area should forever be the playground of all the people. With the Black Hills as one of the outstanding scenic wonders of all that part of the United States, what a calamity it would have been had this wonderful area fallen into private hands and been forever lost to the public.

The entire Legislature recently traveled two hundred miles to view the park and greet the President. They quickly grasped the value of this playground.

What the state now needs for Custer State Park is unified control under the guidance of a good park board. It is truly a national playground in the development of which all the people of South Dakota and not only the sportsmen should have a share. It is a credit to and will benefit the entire state; not the residents of the Black Hills alone.

SET ASIDE SUCH AREAS NOW!

WHAT all America needs is to wake up and set aside and develope all areas embracing the outstanding scenic wonders of every region for the use of the public before it is forever too late. The Izaak Walton League is definitely committed to such a program and is exerting its utmost influence to that end.

Now to get back to the conservation work of South Dakota! The forest work has been confined to the Black Hills where the spruce and yellow pine of the West are the principal trees, and are responsible for the name, Black Hills. Other trees such as the white birch, the aspen, the oak and other species flourish. As previously stated, two National Forest areas lie within this region and the Government is trying to help develop the forests.

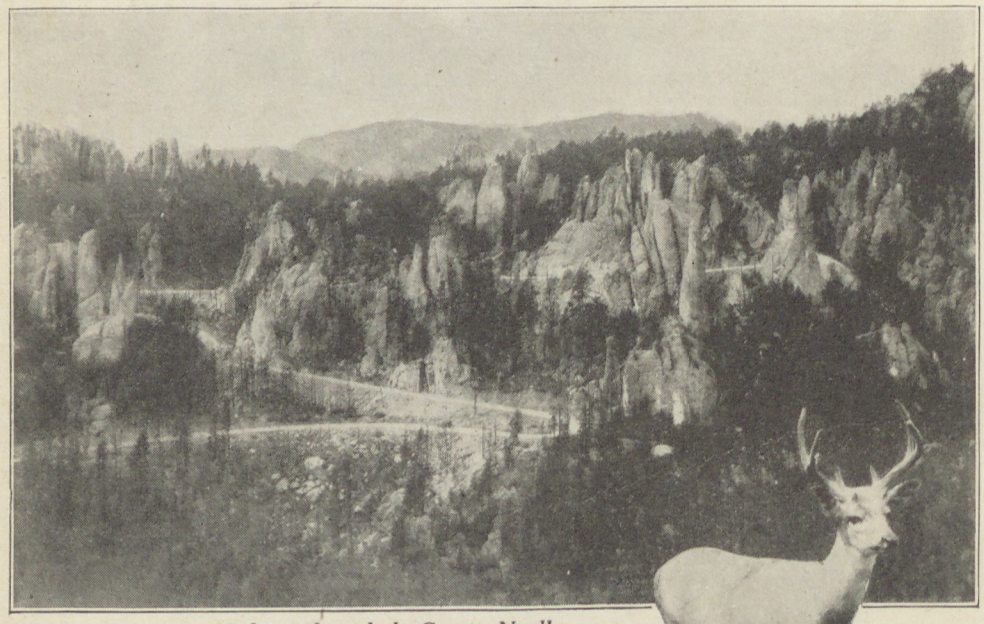
The Public Lands Department of South Dakota has undertaken some forest work, but in a limited way only. The fire hazard of former years has been reduced to a minimum, but there is need for still better co-ordination of the forest work with the other phases of conservation and the recreational activities.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S GAME

IN years gone by western South Dakota boasted some of the best big game hunting in America. In addition to species which have been restocked, and the antelope and the two kinds of native deer, which are increasing rapidly within the fenced game park and are also increasing against great odds outside the game park under a buck law, the grizzly bear was formerly abundant. Now the grizzly is said to be extinct. Black bears never were plentiful; only rarely has a stray black bear been taken. What a pity that these clowns of the woods have not been better protected.

The prairie chicken was formely South Dakota's "King of game birds," but is now in dire straits. Market hunting took the heaviest toll, but intensive cultivation and grazing have destroyed much of the natural cover of the chickens. During the past two years hatching seasons were unfavorable. In addition to the prairie chicken, South Dakota has a fair supply of sharp-tailed grouse, sage grouse, and some ruffed grouse, all of them restricted in range.

Bobwhite quail were formerly found in fair numbers in certain portions of the state. To increase the supply, the sportsmen at Deadwood and vicinity stocked thirty dozen bobwhites about 1906 which they brought from Kansas. Those birds did splendidly until the Legislature "in its wisdom" closed the entire state to quail hunting in 1919. There has been no open season since, and as has happened eleswhere, the birds lost their best friends, the sportsmen. Judge W. G. Rice of Deadwood, the Nestor of the sportsmen of that end of the state, says, "Today there are very few quail left. Moderate hunting, as I know from years of experience in my boyhood home in Missouri, does not destroy but tends to increase quail." This opinion is shared by all who have studied the bobwhite quail carefully over a term of years.



Picturesque Highway through the Granite Needles of Custer State Park.

Whitetailed deer in State Game Preserve.

"What all America needs is to wake up and set aside and develope all areas embracing the outstanding scenic wonders of every region for the use of the public before it is too late. The Izaak Walton League is definitely committed to such a program and is exerting its utmost influence to that end."

TOO MANY RINGNECK PHEASANTS!

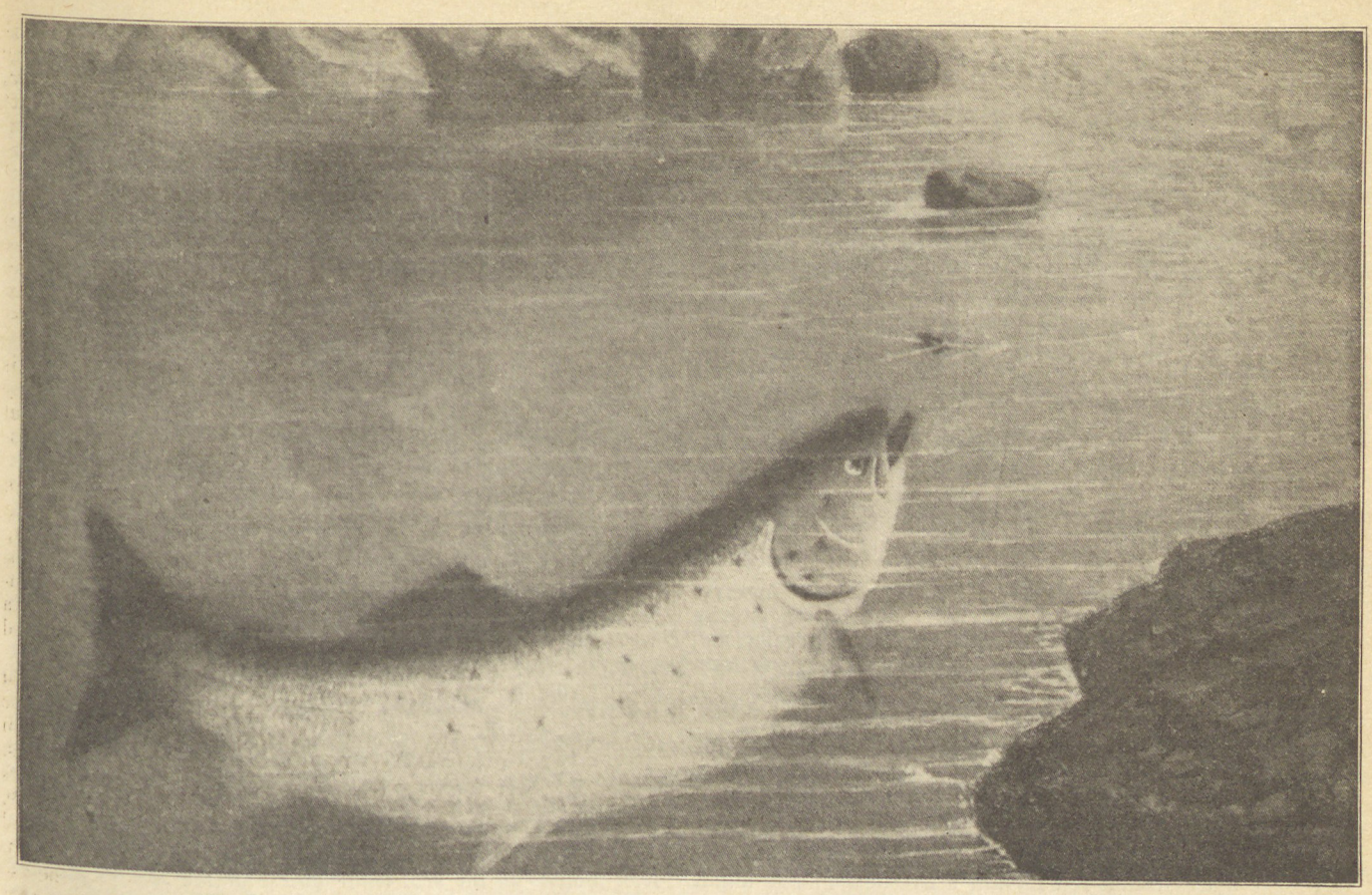
RINGNECK pheasants were stocked beginning with 1911. They were well protected for a number of years and the increase was phenomenal. Farmers soon began to complain that the cocks were destroying large acreages of newly planted corn. Short special seasons were declared to relieve the situation. The area opened was increased from year to year, and last fall the estimated kill was 1,000,000 cock pheasants. Sounds impossible, but with less than 100,000 hunters in such a large state this enormous increase is altogether possible. Here again is a case where broad administrative authority will control the situation.

During the past two years South Dakota has been importing Hungarian partridges. Reports indicate these splendid newcomers are thriving.

Probably no midwestern state enjoys a better reputation as a wild waterfowl hunting area than South Dakota. During wet seasons ducks nest all over the state, and the migrants from the north pour in by the thousands.

It is hoped further drainage of swamps and sloughs will be discouraged.

(*Continued on page 40*)



"The Rise," from painting by Walter M. Brackett, by courtesy of Wisdom Publishing Company, Boston.

Something of Salmon and Salmon Fishing

By Dr. George Parker Holden

Author of "Streamcraft" and "The Idyl of the Split-Bamboo."

BECAUSE the fishing of the salmon is restricted largely to the few who can afford it, most of the productive Atlantic-salmon waters being preserved or necessitating a long journey for the great majority of anglers to reach them, and ofttimes both being the case, this may be one reason why it has been called "the sport of kings." However that may be, it is a kingly sport, the supreme enjoyment of the fresh-water angler and not altogether without hope of attainment by the more humble followers of Father Izaak. Nova Scotia perhaps offers the most available of this stream fishing for most anglers, and it affords splendid trout fishing also. The Margaree River on Cape Breton Island is a noted salmon resort. Upon the west coast of Newfoundland is had the best of public fishing, but the fisherman must take extra precautions, in the way of fly dope and head net, against the insect pests, which are the "worst ever." Also there is some public salmon fishing in New Brunswick, Canada, including six miles of the famous Restigouche.

Even in the very best waters a guide to the pools is essential, and success may be lacking at times. Trout do feed more or less regularly on flies; but as the ichthyologists tell us that examination of the salmon's alimentary canal proves that it does not feed, in the sense of taking nourishment, in fresh water, then the only explanation of its ever taking a fly or any other lure here is caprice or excitation due to something other than appetite.

The salmon, with the exception of the ouananiche (wanna-nish), "a fierce-fighting, prodigious-leaping fresh water and smaller understudy of the Atlantic salmon," often termed "landlocked," migrate periodically from river to the sea and back again for the purpose of reproduction. The ancestral home of the ouananiche is Lake St. John in the Province of Quebec, and Grand Lake Stream and Sebago Lake in Maine are other places famed for this fishing. Some there be who will tell you that the absolute quintessence of angling thrill is afforded the expert in the attempt to land this little salmon from swift water on a barbless fly. Dr. Van Dyke has thus apostrophized him for all time: "Here let me chant thy praise, thou noblest and most high-minded fish, the cleanest feeder, the merriest liver, the loftiest leaper, and the bravest warrior of all the creatures that swim! The old salmon of the sea who begot thee long ago in these inland waters became a backslider, descending again to the ocean and grew gross and heavy with coarse feeding. But thou, unsalted salmon of the foaming floods, not landlocked, as men call thee, but choosing of thine own free will to dwell on a loftier level in the pure, swift current of a living stream, hast grown in grace and risen to a higher life. Thou art not measured by quantity but by quality. And thy five pounds of pure vigor will outweigh a score of pounds of flesh less vitalized by spirit."

The ability of salmon to surmount falls of a considerable height in their ascent of rivers to spawn never fails

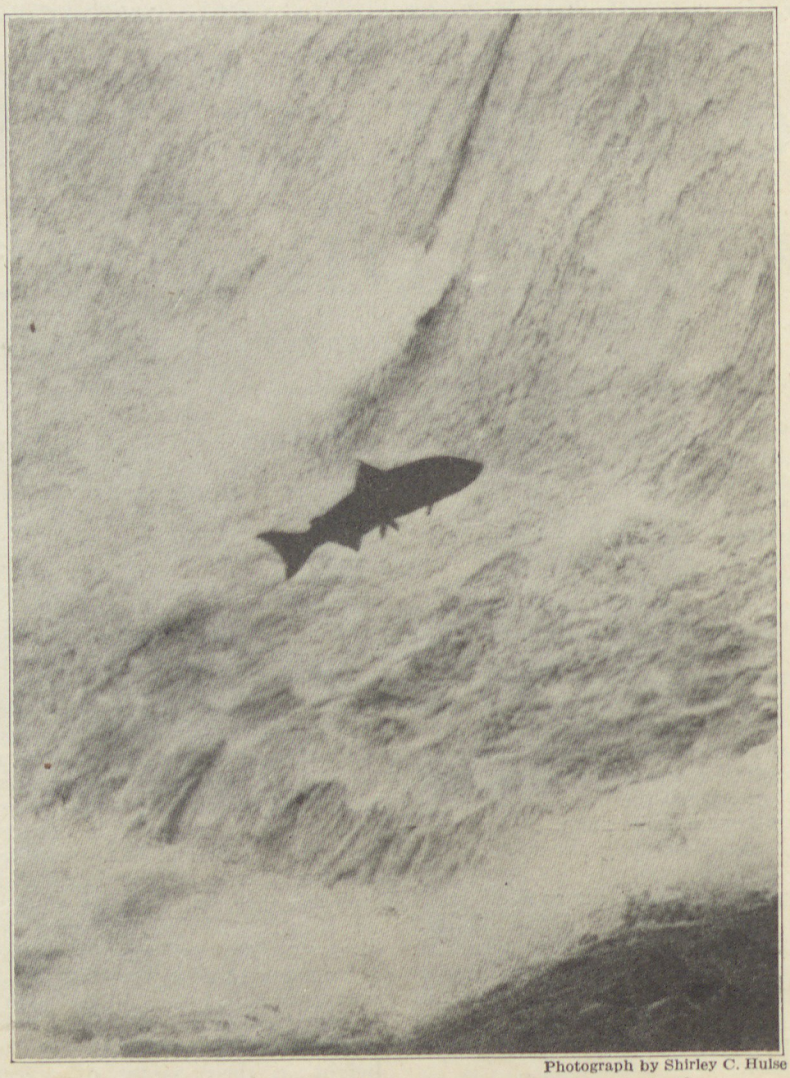
to incite the wonderment of the observer. In some instances they accomplish a clean jump through the air of over twenty feet in the opinion of Dr. Robert T. Morris, who measured an eighteen-foot leap, and who once sent me a photograph of such a salmon leaping a falls of at least twelve feet in the White Bean River in Labrador. He sent me at the same time a picture of a sea-trout and a salmon side by side, the latter showing the enormous caudal fin of the salmon that explains how it can make leaps that are so much longer than those of the trout. The leap is made by the fish straightening itself after the body is bent into a bow.

The other principal species of salmon is that Pacific salmon known as the chinook, quinnat, tyee, or king salmon. It is the largest of all salmons, the U. S. Fish Commission having reported them up to one hundred pounds, but rises to the fly less freely than does the Atlantic salmon, being taken mostly on minnow or spoon. Flies with plenty of yellow and red coloration have been recommended. Localities noted for it are the Columbia River (the greatest salmon river in the world), the Rogue and the Willamette also in Oregon, the Campbell and the Frazer Rivers in British Columbia, Sacramento and Klamath Rivers in California, and the Yukon and other rivers of Alaska.

Salmon fry until about the age of one year have transverse "finger" markings and are called parr. At twelve months they lose these bars which are replaced by silvery scales, and the young fish then is a smolt about five inches long, and ready for its first journey to the sea. The older angling writers taught that in its second year upon its first return from the sea to fresh water it is a grilse; and a spent salmon is in the "foul" state of the gaunt, ugly kelt, or "slink." While the growth of salmon fry, or parr, and of the smolt is very slow during the first year or more of the fish in fresh water, it becomes very rapid once it has migrated down to salt water. Indeed, and until quite recently, we were asked to believe that within a few months a five-ounce smolt might be transformed into a five-pound grilse! ("It is said that after he is got into the sea he becomes from a *Samlet* not so big as a Gudgeon, to be a salmon, in as short a time as a gosling becomes to be a goose." — Walton.) After spawning and migrating to and sojourning in the sea, the return journey in the "full-fed" state of fresh-run salmon is made preferably inshore to the mouths of their native rivers, to which they invariably come unless prevented by insurmountable obstacles. One theory is that they are "geared" to these native rivers by the amount of oxygen in the waters thereof, so that they are enabled to identify them by their "taste." The Pacific salmon is said to spawn but once and then to die.

Because pretty much of all the phenomena in the life history of the salmon has been the subject of persistent dispute, the following remarks of Sir Herbert Maxwell, in his Introduction to the reprint of Francis' *Book on Angling* are highly interesting:

"The systematic marking of both clean fish and kelts undertaken and maintained through a long series of years, first by the late Mr. Walter Archer and subsequently by Mr. W. L. Calderwood, who succeeded him as Inspector of Salmon Fisheries for Scotland, has elucidated much that was previously obscure in the seasonal movements and rate of growth of salmon and has dissipated many errors that prevailed on the subject. Most notable and unexpected has been the light thrown upon the period between the first descent of the smolt, or young salmon, to the sea and the fish's first return to fresh water. It used to be generally assumed that all salmon made their first appearance in the rivers in the form of grilse. But this was conclusively disproved by the operations conducted by Mr. Calderwood and Mr. P. C. Malloch in the Tay. In the spring of 1905 a very large number of smolts were netted on their way to the sea, and each was marked with a piece of silver wire fixed through the fore part of the dorsal fin. These smolts had been hatched in the early months of 1903; three of them were recaptured in June, 1906, weighing from 3 pounds to 4¾ pounds; twelve were taken in July, weighing from 3¼ pounds to 7⅛ pounds; twenty-seven were taken in August, weighing from 5 to 10½ pounds. No more of the fish marked as smolts were recorded as taken until the nets went on again in February, 1907, in which month five marked fish were taken weighing from 7¼ to 9 pounds. These, besides fourteen others taken in March and April, were part of the run of small salmon so well known to anglers and net fishers as spring fish. In that year fifty-seven salmon were taken with the tell-tale silver wire in their fins, all except two being landed from the nets before they were taken off on August 20th. The heaviest of these fish weighed 19 pounds. From this it is clear that *the only difference between a grilse and a salmon is that the grilse returns to the river after a sojourn of from thirteen to sixteen months in the sea, while others of the species hatched from ova deposited in the same season defer their return to fresh water until the second, third and even fourth year after going to the sea.*"



Photograph by Shirley C. Hulse

Chinook salmon making a long, clean jump onto the apron of a dam.

In casting for salmon, the rod (of fifteen feet maximum length in the U. S.—a thirteen-foot salmon-rod will weigh about one pound) is manipulated with both hands, one being placed above and one below the reel. The fly is cast out into and across the river, first allowed to sink, and drops down with the current describing an arc; it then is worked, or "humored," against the stream by a gentle, slow-up-and-down drawing movement of the rod which causes the fly alternately to be pulled toward the fisherman and the surface of the water with its feathers compressed, and allowed to sink and drop back with its "plumage" spread, or opened up. This play of the feathers is what "gets them." The angler now moves down stream a pace or two and repeats the

(*Cont'd on page 31*)

Wild native whistling swan along shore of Lake Erie at Kingsville, Ontario, in front of Jack Miner's famous bird sanctuary.

An Open Letter to the Sportsmen of North America

By JACK MINER

JACK MINER, whose utter consecration to the cause of the conservation of bird life has been undisputed for half a century, writes the following letter to the sportsmen of North America. No one can read the letter without recognizing the whole souled sincerity ringing through every line. The great, kindly, simple, honest heart of Jack Miner, Conservationist, is laid bare.

—EDITOR.

Kingsville, Ontario, June 1, 1927

NEVER in all my mysterious, beautiful life did I take my pen in hand to write an article when my heart ached more with discouragement than it does this very minute.

On Saturday, April 9th, I attended the Izaak Walton League Convention held in Chicago. I arrived in the city at eight A. M. After breakfast I spent half an hour in the barber shop, then fully an hour and a half going through the Sportsman's Show "menagerie" discussing different questions, shaking hands with friends, and so forth. Finally I drifted into the auditorium where a discussion was taking place. I had not even time to sit down before one of my friends asked me to air my views on the game refuge question. I gave them a five minute plain talk, and before I could sit down a man fairly flew into me, accusing me of contradicting what I had said in my recent article entitled, "The Unfinished Treaty," which was published last winter. At a glance I saw that this man was irritated, so I let him do all the talking, which is contrary to my nature. That night I lectured and showed my pictures at the banquet, returning home on the midnight train, as the next day, Sunday, April 10th, was my birthday.

That week letters began to arrive accusing me of ungentlemanly principles, one going so far as to insinuate that the League had given me a bribe of five hundred dollars. I tell you, brother sportsmen, such accusations cut my very heart strings, for God knows I am not guilty. Remember, I have stolen watermelons, but I have never begged one, and while it is true that I have no money, it is also true that my home in Canada is not for sale! I am a drain-tile manufacturer by inheritance, and I could make money, but I am willingly giving the balance of my life to the cause of conservation.

Last winter I invented a crow net which if put into practice will control these nest-robbing baby murderers, the worst natural enemy our song, insectivorous and game birds have to contend with. Instead of my asking a royalty for others to build such nets, I cheerfully gave it to the United States Government, which in turn placed it in the hands of the Biological Survey to send out blue prints, giving plans and specifications to one and all, free of charge. If you doubt my word, please investigate. With this net I caught 510 crows at one catch. These were humanely destroyed and condensed into fertilizer to grow more corn for our worth while birds.

In 1916 I met Mr. John Burnham for the first time. He took me to Buffalo, New York, and there the members of the American Game Protective Association grasped the situation, and gave me a donation of over three hundred dollars.

In 1918 the Toronto bird lovers donated to me nearly five hundred dollars.

At a game conference held in Ottawa, Canada, in 1919 Mr. John Burnham introduced me to Dr. William T. Hornaday of New York, and since then Dr. Hornaday and his friends have raised a fund of fourteen hundred dollars and given it to me to help carry on my demonstrating work.

Jack Miner, the very spirit of the preservation of our wild fowl.

In the spring of 1926 the Izaak Walton League gave me five hundred dollars as a donation towards last year's food bill for the birds, and I could mention others who have assisted financially, especially my Detroit friends. If it had not been for such kind help I would have given up long ago, for I am at an expense of over five thousand dollars a year. Please tell me, do all these men deserve to be called dishonest? Has this all been bribery?

February, 1927, I spent nearly a week at the Sportsmen's Show held in Boston, where I lectured and showed movies of my Sanctuary. Then as I have already stated I attended the grand rally at Chicago under the direction

(*Continued on page 41*)

Camera Hunting in the Yukon

By
WILBORN J. DEASON
Author of Nature's Silent Call

The first Caribou of the museum group.

THE smoke of the camp fire curled lazily skyward; there was only a trace of breeze among the poplars and spruces, and a storm was threatening as was evidenced by the settling of clouds up and down the valley of the Donjek and over the tundra—that awful tundra which we had just crossed. The tinkling of the bells of our thirty pack and saddle horses could be heard everywhere as they greedily fed upon the wild pea vine. Seven days we had been traveling from White Horse to reach the game fields, and there were more such days to follow, because even in that distant wilderness the killer-hunter has driven most of the game from places easily accessible.

We were camped for the night, and perhaps longer, because the horses needed rest; and from the breaking of the walls of a glacier lake, the Donjek river was so swollen, so turbulent and so clogged with icebergs, that crossing was dangerous. We were now in the foot-hills of the St. Elias range; the higher mountains of which are covered with a great and continuous ice sheet or glacial cap.

For seven days, we had crossed and recrossed glacial streams, occasionally even swimming our horses, and now we were all ready for a rest.

The party consisted of J. Frank Duryea of automobile fame, Dr. J. Dalton DeShazer, osteopathic physician, and myself, with Charles H. Baxter, of White Horse, Y. T., as chief guide, a cook, a horse-wrangler, and two Siwash Indians as guides and packers.

The Izaak Walton League has so many requests for motion pictures of the out-of-doors, camping, fishing and animal life, that there seemed to be a real demand for such films, and this, therefore, was the main purpose of the trip. A second purpose was to collect a family group of caribou for Field Museum of Chicago.

The work of the camera hunter is not limited to the making of pictures any more than is that of the gun hunter limited to killing. All hunters should endeavor to qualify as hunter-naturalists (as Roosevelt called them). There is a great work for field naturalists everywhere, and the camera hunter is best fitted for such work, because he is studying and recording the animal alive in its natural environment. With his camera, his note-book, and measuring tape, the camera hunter is, I believe, ideally equipped to enjoy his vacation into the wilderness. For such a hunter there is no restricting law; there is no season limit; there is no game preserve boundary; there is no license fee; and, his trophies are better and more permanent than those of the rifle hunter. Nor is the work or sport of the camera hunter limited to the study of animal life. To get the most from his trips afield, he should know something of the rocks and rivers, and the flora as well.

During our two days of rest at the Donjek, we fished and studied the glacial streams. Grayling are to be found everywhere and they take a fly readily. They are not as sporty when hooked as trout, but very good eating. We could always depend upon a mess of these fine fish at every camp.

The Indian boys, Jake and Johnnie, went out to look after the horses, and incidentally brought in a fine young ram (Ovis dalli) and our ham and bacon days promptly terminated. So far as I know, there is only one fault with the camera as a hunting instrument. It doesn't supply very good camp meat.

The crossing of the Donjek with its floating ice broken from the glacier, and its thirty-eight different streams all white with glacial-silt and torrential, was like crossing the glacier and the tundra,—a wonderful experience, but not one to be repeated by choice. Occasionally a pack horse that wandered from the path of the leader had to swim, and I feared that my films were lost, but, fortunately, they remained dry.

Then came the trail up the Wolverine, and that river is correctly named. It is wild, treacherous and savage. Frequently we had to cross it, and that night we camped in the rain on its banks.

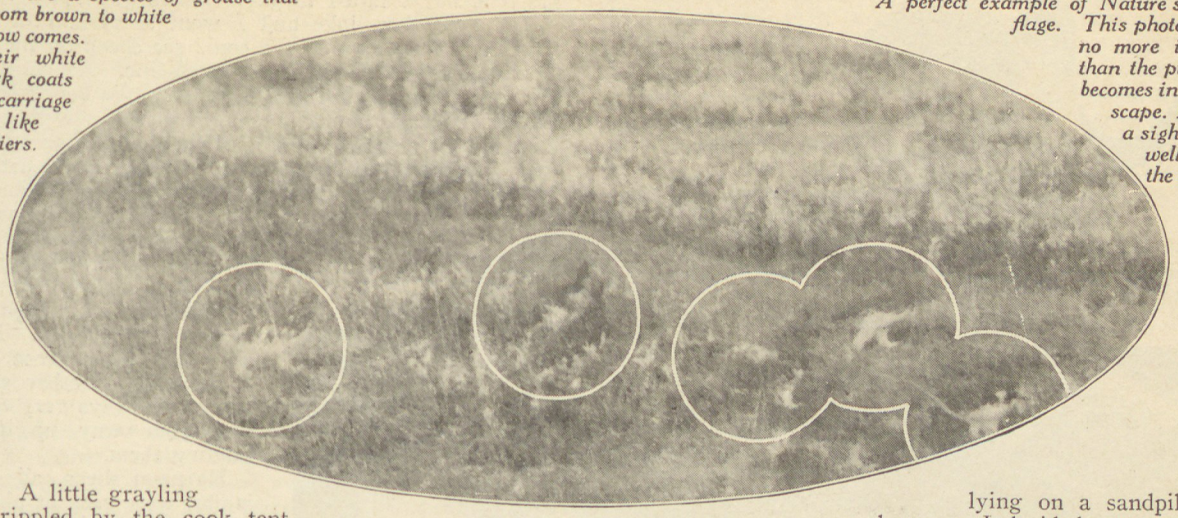
The next day we travelled up the narrow canyon of the Wolverine, crossing and recrossing, and twice, where the river flows through narrow canyons, our pack horses had to actually force their way up the river against this swift current. At one place, three mountain sheep watched us from a nearby cliff, and two golden eagles flew near and seemed unafraid.

That night we made our first permanent camp in the valley of the St. Clair River. We had seen many big game animals, including sheep, moose, caribou, coyotes, black and grizzly bears, but had shot none, with the exception of some camp mutton.

Next morning the sky was clear, the ice-capped mountains rose high above us on either side, and there were mountain sheep and caribou grazing or lying in the sunshine. There were literally hundreds of these animals. We could count through the glasses from ten to a hundred in a single flock of sheep, and I once saw a single herd of seventy-two

Ptarmigan are a species of grouse that change from brown to white as the snow comes. With their white legs, dark coats and erect carriage they look like little soldiers.

A perfect example of Nature's camouflage. This photograph is no more indistinct than the ptarmigan becomes in the landscape. However, a sight of them well rewards the searcher.



caribou. A little grayling stream rippled by the cook tent, and a family of green-winged teals swam and chattered, wholly unafraid, in its deeper pools.

We hunted in pairs on horseback—Charlie was Frank's guide, Johnnie went with Dalton, and Jake hunted with me. I had to carry considerable equipment, therefore I made a notebook list which I consulted every morning before starting, to be sure of having it all. It consisted of notebook and pencil, measuring tape, small magnifying lens, cinemeter, two cameras with extra lenses and films. Then, too, we carried raincoats and our lunch. Our saddles were equipped with large saddle bags, and Jake always carried a rifle because we frequently saw wolves and coyotes.

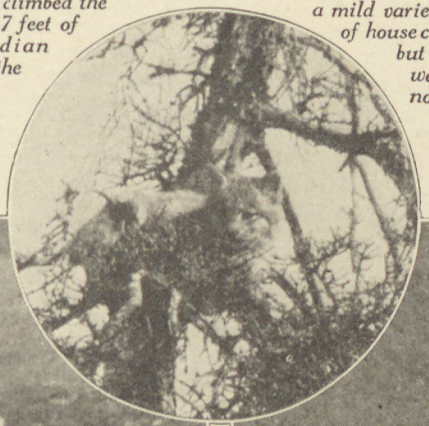
Jake and I had gone only a short way up the West Fork when we saw a bunch of thirteen caribou, bulls, cows and calves on the opposite mountainside, also another bunch of ten, not far away. We rode up the valley to their windward, and up a gulch as far as the horses could go, and then climbed. It was very hard climbing over slide rock and steep moss-covered sand. Finally, Jake pointed out an overhanging rock and I climbed up and crawled out onto it. I could see a half dozen caribou in the gulch about one hundred fifty yards distant, and tried a "shot" at them with the movie camera, using the 6 inch lens. Jake urged me to "go closer." I did, and tried another shot at one hundred yards. Then I kept sneaking until I got within fifty yards, when the rest of the bunch got up. There were ten in all, two rather large bulls.

Farther out on the ridge, we saw another group of ten, and another group farther down the valley. A young bull was lying on a sandpile, well down, so I decided to try a sneak on him. I got to within forty yards and "shot" a few feet, then asked Jake to scare him up. He threw a rock and the little bull sprang to his feet and looked at us. Jake stoned him again and he trotted away around the hill. I was out of film but tried another sneak just to see what he would do. Crawling up out of a gulch, I met him at about fifty yards, and he actually walked toward me, stretching out his nose and sniffing until he came within twenty steps of me. And there I was, with both still and movie cameras empty!

Then we sat down to study caribou. From our high seat on the mountainside, aided by the binoculars, we could study several bunches and individuals quite well. They were all unaware of our presence. All caribou of this particular species (Osburn caribou) have antlers. The cows' antlers are not so massive nor so long, but are all well marked. The single spikes of the spring calves, and the long curved prongs with a single spike decorated those in their second year. All were in velvet. They trot—they never pace, at least, we saw none pace. They trot with an easy, springy gait. They seem to trot almost as easily as they walk. They sometimes trot from one grass hummock to another while feeding. They trot when they run too,—a long, easy, swinging trot, and they make great speed while thus trotting. This trotting gait has been observed by Charlie and his guides, and confirmed by all three of us. I mention this, because it is commonly reported that in Central and Eastern Canada, the caribou paces. Possibly this may be true of another species, but certainly not of these. It is also a common belief, in some parts at least, that only a few of the cows have antlers. All of these have antlers. Caribou sometimes run by jumping or galloping, but the trot is cer-

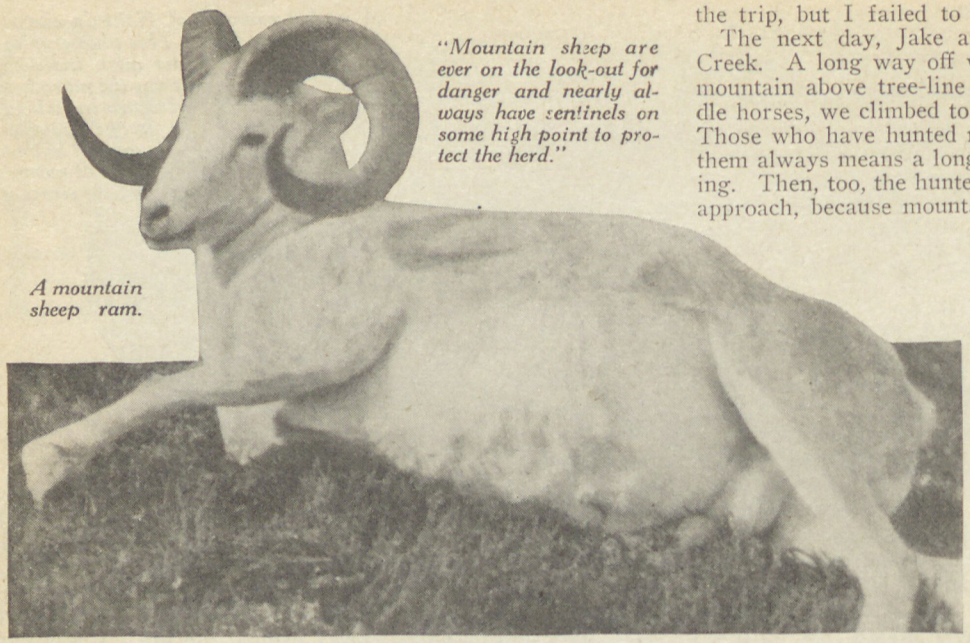
Dr. Deason climbed the tree within 7 feet of this Canadian lynx to get the picture.

It may look like a mild variety of house cat but it was not.



A young caribou bull.

Group of mountain sheep.



"Mountain sheep are ever on the look-out for danger and nearly always have sentinels on some high point to protect the herd."

A mountain sheep ram.

tainly his most natural gait. Their running is often preceded by a kind of kangaroo jump.

Caribou often seem to show very little intelligence in their travel. Often I have seen a single animal grazing alone, start, seemingly from no cause, and, as if he were being pursued by wolves, run in a straight line for two or three miles, and often over the opposite mountain. Other animals might at the same time be running in opposite or cross directions, and in the same manner. Sometimes whole herds do this trick. Possibly this may explain some of their queer "migrations." When caribou are travelling fast, they seem to not look where they step, nor do they pick the best or easiest way. They trot—those long, swinging steps through rivers, rocks, brush—nothing seems to stop or turn them.

I do not believe this running habit of the caribou is merely a dumb habit, but a safeguard against enemies or a form of play. The caribou seem dumb and stupid only because they have seen little of man and have not learned to regard him as an enemy. But they learn rather quickly as we soon found.

Caribou often walk or trot toward a hunter, or circle about to get the scent. But once they get the scent, they are not slow in running away. Caribou, like the grayling and the ptarmigan, are easy prey for the sportsman until they learn that he is dangerous. The only reason for the great herds of caribou is that they live so far from civilization.

Across the valley, in a great canyon, we saw a large band of sheep, perhaps a hundred. Jake thought he knew of a better place, so we rode and climbed almost to snow line, but there were no sheep. An eagle winged its way across the canyon, a bull caribou legged its way down the ridge, and we turned for home.

One evening, a fine, big grizzly was seen, and we three sportsmen (if we may qualify as such), with Charlie Baxter, our guide, stalked him. Dalton carried his rifle in case of a charge; I took the camera; and Frank and Charlie depended upon their legs for there were no good climbing trees. The bear was lying in the low willow shrubs. We had not located him exactly, and so came upon him unexpectedly. Yes, it was quite unexpected on the part of the bear as well as ourselves. Quickly, he stood up, less than twenty steps from us, and took just four seconds to look us over before dropping to all fours and running away. I know it was four seconds because I was filming (at) him and counting seconds. My lens was set for 100 feet, and he was only about 50 feet distant, so the picture was a failure.

On three other occasions, I had the opportunity of timing grizzlies, and they require from three to five seconds to do sufficient cerebration to convince themselves of danger and begin their escape. Sixteen grizzlies were seen on the trip, but I failed to get a single good picture of one.

The next day, Jake and I went sheep-hunting up Bull Creek. A long way off we could see sheep on the opposite mountain above tree-line and shrub-line. Leaving our saddle horses, we climbed to a high mountain bench near them. Those who have hunted mountain sheep know that to reach them always means a long, hard climb, and then more climbing. Then, too, the hunter must be clever in the art of silent approach, because mountain sheep are ever on the look-out for danger, and are very good at escaping enemies. They are said to have telescopic eyes. And they nearly always have sentinels on some high look-out to protect the herd. I am not sure that their sense of smell is as acute as other game, but we were always very careful to work our way upwind while hunting them.

Nineteen sheep, all ewes and lambs, were seen at about three hundred yards, but they were directly against the sun. Now, the camera hunter must have back-light or side-light, if the sun is shining brightly, to get good results. This is another condition that makes camera hunting more difficult than rifle hunting. Finally, by careful sneaking, I got the light a little better, and tried a long distance "shot" with the telephoto lens. Here was a real problem. It was impossible to get both the light and the wind right and still remain under cover. From many former similar experiences, I had learned that scent, noise, and quick movements, are more likely to frighten game than form or color, so I tried a trick that I had once found successful on elk. I crouched and sneaked directly toward them in plain view, going very, very slowly. They watched me, but showed little alarm, until I got within one hundred yards, and I got a few feet of fairly good film.

Then I crawled carefully to the top of a small hummock, and met an old ewe and her lamb, face-to-face, at only a few yards. She ran before I could get a close-up, but I got a fair picture at about thirty yards. Then I stood up and found myself in a great sheep pasture of some two hundred or more. Sneaking from one vantage point to another, I filmed many—some at fairly close range. One small herd after another, made their way to the steep cliffs, and there they stood watching, while I tried a panorama. We counted more than two hundred sheep, all ewes and lambs and young rams. The old rams stay to themselves in small bunches, except during the rutting season.

Success in camera hunting depends mainly upon the hunter's ability in the art of silent approach. He must get near his game to get good pictures. He must work at distances measurable in feet rather than yards, as the rifle hunter does. The telephoto lens is a great help, but it does not compare to even open sights of a high-powered rifle. Then, too, the game must be in fairly open space and the light good. The rifle can usually be sighted in from one-half to one-tenth the time required for the camera,—all of which means, that the camera hunter must be much more careful and skillful in stalking game.

On this trip, I was fortunate in having two of the best Indian still hunters that I have ever known. The Indian is a natural still hunter, and the less he knows of the white man's way of hunting, the better he is in the art of silent approach. The Indian takes to camera hunting better than does the white man because he likes play. Most white men are too "business like" to make good guides for the camera hunter. They want to kill and have it done.

Next day, I made a long stalk alone, on two cow-moose near Generc Glacier. When possible to do so, it is always better for the camera hunter to go alone, because he can go slowly, quietly, and can keep his mind on just what he is doing. Two people cannot travel together as quietly as one can travel alone. Two people cannot travel together without talking, unless one is an Indian. Then, at least, only one will talk. Three times I got within "shooting" distance, but the light was too poor. The moose were two cows feeding in the timber and around small lakes. I followed, circling,

hiding, sneaking from cover to cover, and after more than two hours, all of which time I had kept within short rifle range, they discovered me. But not getting my scent, they were not frightened. Then we played a game of hide and seek. Those moose would actually hide behind thick clumps of green spruce and watch me, then sneak away to find another hiding place. Once or twice I got a few feet of film at them as they stood half concealed behind the trees, and the film clearly shows that they were watching me.

Moose are often credited with poor vision, but I am sure that these and other moose, have seen me clearly at from three to five hundred yards, even when I was partly concealed. The power of scent and hearing of moose is particularly good. They nearly always hear the click of the camera at one hundred yards or more.

Another day, Jake and I hunted moose near Tepee Lake. From the top of the mountain where we sat on our horses, Jake spied a moose in the timber, fully a mile below. We carefully picked our way downward, and tied our horses in the thick timber. Jake went ahead; I followed closely enough so that he could signal me by touch.

From an Indian, one must learn by observation, for they talk but little. These Indians usually wear moccasins when stalking, and I prefer them because they are more noiseless. Indians go very slowly so that motion does not attract attention. They step on green moss as dry moss is noisy. They stop and move small sticks or branches out of their way, rather than let them scrape against their clothing. They often stop, wait, listen, and test the air currents by scattering leaves to the breeze. All these things I tried to note and record. I stepped where Jake stepped, and tried to set my feet at the same time that he set his, and I tried to let my foot down carefully, toe first, as he did. For, all these things, the camera hunter must learn if he becomes proficient in the art of silent approach.

Soon Jake turned and his big smile told me we were close. I sneaked ahead, crawling to the top of a little knoll, and there, within fifteen steps, were a cow and calf moose. They were browsing, grunting, and wagging their big ears lazily at the flies. Finding a thick cover of spruce, I worked the camera to position, but the light was very poor. At the click of the camera (it was a poor shot at best), they turned and looked, but could not see me. They took a few steps toward me and then became nervous and ran.

Moose are not noisy animals for their great size, and they can sneak away all the while keeping under cover, and so silently, that the hunter will not hear them even though he may be within a few yards of them. I know this seems unbelievable, but hunters, guides and woodsmen, know that it is true. If they are frightened and know they have been seen, they do not try to go quietly, but simply run over or through almost anything.

Moose feed rather quietly, except when necessary to break or pull down larger shrubs to get at the upper tender branches. Both moose and caribou do much talking to themselves, grunting while they feed. Twice I have located them by this noise. I am not referring to the grunting during the mating season—that is different.

The camera hunter must school himself to quit "thinking rifle" and to learn reflexly to "think camera." He must "hunt pictures." There are many wonderful bits of scenery, such as lakes, mountains, rivers, valleys, cloud effects, and many other things of interest, that can be worked into the film to decorate the series, relieve the monotony of too much game, and camp scenes.

Day after day, for two months, we hunted with the camera, getting over four hundred big game animals, many of them at very close range. One day, Johnnie and I sneaked close to a large bull moose, and filmed him at close range. Another day, we were fortunate in finding four Canadian lynx. They climbed trees and we clubbed them out, and I filmed them as they jumped. One would not come down, so the photographer climbed to the top of the tree, and filmed him at close range.

The two Indians made a Siwash trip with me to an almost inaccessible canyon country for goats. The mountain goat is beyond question the greatest climber. Mountain sheep are good climbers too, but where the sheep quits, the goat begins.

Other than the six caribou that we shot for the Museum, and a few coyotes and wolves, we did little killing. The game laws of the Yukon are very liberal. The bag limit is far too large and unless it is controlled, the great herds of game will slowly but surely disappear.

"Where the Salmon and Klamath rivers meet."

POLLUTION

A problem of nation wide importance which the Izaak Walton League of America is pledged to solve

Edited by DR. HENRY BALDWIN WARD

Head of Zoological Department, University of Illinois

Administrative Problems in the Control of Pollution of Streams

By GEORGE W. FULLER

Consulting Engineer, New York City

Cartoon by Thomas S. Huntley

ONE of the penalties of civilization comes from accumulation of human and industrial wastes which increasingly pollute streams. The sewage of more than 40 million people in the United States is dumped in an untreated condition into our waterways. Industries contribute much more pollution, in some places even exceeding that from local sewage.

Already many of our water courses are polluted to a dangerous extent from the public health standpoint. They are offensive to sight and smell. Fish life has been interfered with.

The American water courses will never increase in size or in capacity to absorb filth. The margin of remaining capacity is disappearing so rapidly as to be the cause for genuine alarm. Our country is about to experience the difficulties found 50 to 75 years ago in the more populated sections of Europe.

River cleaning, therefore, is a problem the control of which is worthy of the best efforts of those responsible for regulating stream pollution.

The Legal Standpoint

FROM a legal and legislative standpoint, one might be led to conclude that stream pollution ought not to exist, in view of the numerous court decisions supporting the rights of riparian owners in suits at common law and in view of statutory prohibition of pollution as set up by legislative acts of most states. Unfortunately, the practical situation still exists that common law and statutory law do not of themselves bring about the desired results. In fact the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act adopted by Parliament in England in 1876, probably retarded actual progress in that it sought to do things so exquisitely well that various authorities simply did nothing, except when so ordered by the courts.

GEORGE W. FULLER is one of America's, if not the world's, outstanding sanitary engineers, and his words carry real worth, not only to the layman but to the specialist.

Why Is Not Stream Pollution Under Better and More Adequate Control?

THE answer is to be found in the shortcomings of present administrative facilities for carrying out suitable remedies designed to meet the demands of legislative acts, when interpreted in the light of the needs of the public from the health and welfare standpoints.

Popular Support Needed

NOTWITHSTANDING that many of the state health departments have accomplished much good through their relations to pollution problems, it is not too much to say that they are in need of more effective support than they have hitherto received from the general citizenship. It may be pointed out that in some states legislative acts giving jurisdiction to health departments over matters of stream pollution specifically exempt the wastes from certain industries. Where pressure has been energetically directed towards seeing that the law was carried out in respect to local pollution problems, there has been a multiplicity of ways to delay matters, to say nothing of resistance to health administrators, even to the extent of interfering with appropriations for this character of work. Many of the important sewage treatment projects in this country have only moved forward as a result of court decisions or of threatened suits by riparian owners.

In a further recital of existing conditions which need remedy, attention may be called to the intermittent or disconnected programs which frequently are found for sewage disposal enterprises of cities which in other undertakings seem to be well balanced. This is explained in part by the absence of comprehensive plans for intercepting sewage and delivering it to treatment works of a suitable type, size and location. Much too frequently one administration seems to take delight in changing the plants or ignoring the efforts of its predecessor. Another item of much significance is that these waste products have no revenue-producing capacity like a public water supply plant, and their treatment does not add so obviously to the welfare of the community as a whole as do hospitals, parks, schools, streets, playgrounds and the like. Hence projects for eliminating stream pollution are among the least, if not the least, popular projects for enlisting public funds.

This situation continues through lack of appreciation, on the part of citizens or civic bodies, of this subject in proportion to its importance. In fact, until public opinion is more successfully crystallized and brought to the support of stream pollution problems, it is probable that many of these projects will continue to receive scant consideration by public authorities. It is interesting to point out, however, that officials do become responsive to the demands of the public if an effort in that direction is made. This is well exemplified by the progress made in securing appropriations at various places for the purpose now under discussion as a result of the activities of the Izaak Walton League.

In a number of states, fish and game commissions are equipped with substantial authority for preventing stream pollution, *but absence of adequate funds has prevented their effective functioning.* The public health aspect, therefore, has been largely the factor in bringing about results now on record.

To the public health administrator there is no more discouraging experience than to see *scores of sewage treatment plants* in this country, designed and built in a creditable manner, *become practically abandoned through lack of funds* or left largely or wholly to self-operation. Such neglect speaks volumes. It points to the necessity of more consideration in the passing of legislative acts *to require*

sewage treatment plants to be placed in the hands of licensed operators. These, of course, can do much to improve things, but not without an adequate budget for labor and materials.

Types of Administrative Problems

THERE are two types of administrative problems in connection with this general situation. One relates to the local or decentralized or internal problem for the particular locality in question. The other has to do with group, district, regional or federal type of control. Obviously the latter, or centralized agencies, should deal more with the supervisory aspects of the situation, leaving the development of detailed programs to local authorities, so long as they make reasonable progress.

Local Administrative Problems

THE administrative problems for local authorities to deal with are substantially as follows:

1. Preparation of an adequate program with comprehensive plans for the interception of the flow of existing and future sewers and the delivery of such flows to suitable sewage treatment works.
2. Adoption of such plans so that construction work by successive city administrations may go forward in a coordinated way free of the disruptions and interruptions so frequently found in the absence of comprehensive planning.
3. Establishment of a reasonable program for financing the construction of necessary sewerage and sewage purification works and the development of public opinion so that funds will be provided as a necessary part of the public budget for operating suitably the sewage treatment works.
4. Consideration of industrial wastes with plans for their treatment at their source in so far as it is necessary to prevent overtaxing reasonable methods for purifying the flow of municipal sewage.
5. Consideration of programs for the needed treatment of industrial wastes at isolated plants in as effective and economical a manner as practicable.

Teamwork Necessary

CONSIDERATION of accomplishments of various state departments of health and of the progress that is now under way in treating sewage and industrial wastes indicates that we are at the dawn of a new era with regard to control of stream pollution.

A limited number of state or municipal officials cannot make the desired progress without the effective support of agencies in a position to control public opinion. In this respect a powerful agency for good is the Izaak Walton League with the sound program of its Pollution Committee as recently adopted at its national convention. Through its local chapters substantial advances should be accomplished by promoting cooperative support for those authorities dealing with these questions. It is now realized how futile it is for municipal and industrial activities to be permitted to drift along in a random fashion without well conceived cooperation such as is necessary in all undertakings of this general nature.

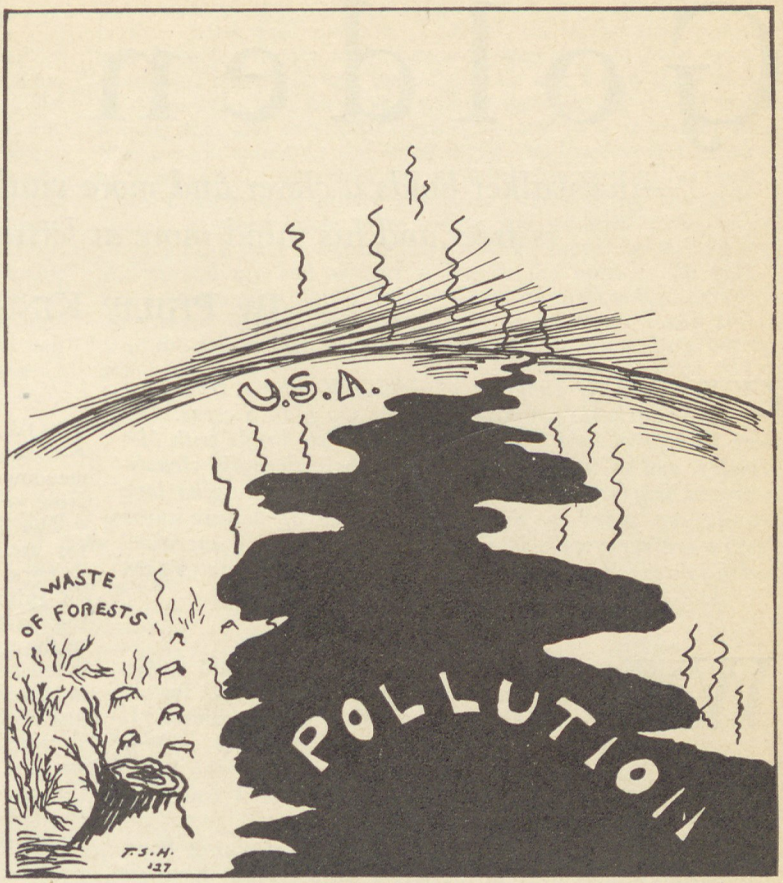
Encouraged by cooperative activities of state, municipal and industrial agencies, it is not too much to expect that those interested in the control of stream pollution will find real practical accomplishments to reward their efforts in developing an intelligent public opinion regarding this movement.

Wastes of Isolated Industrial Plants

WHILE the *sewage of cities* with the industrial wastes discharged into such sewer systems *constitutes the major item of stream pollution* it is a fact that *hundreds of water supplies are injured by wastes coming from isolated industrial plants discharging* directly into the water courses. Furthermore, such industrial wastes are decidedly prejudicial to fish life.

State departments of health, conservation fish and game departments are in need of *additional authority and particularly of increased and continued appropriations* to make their efforts more adequate to control pollution of this type.

THE RIVER



"—for men may come and men may go, but I go on forever"—Shall the evil of pollution as well as the river "go on forever"?

Joint Undertakings on Regional or Interstate Basis

FEDERAL powers are limited in this country in respect to stream pollution. The federal government has control over sludge deposits which cause shoaling in navigable waters and certain jurisdiction over oil and shellfish pollution. The U. S. Public Health Service has investigated certain large interstate rivers and treatment of certain industrial waste.

On a regional basis real progress has been made in recent years by interstate compacts as illustrated by those adopted by the state health departments of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania with respect to the Delaware River. There is need of more administrative control along these lines, as is well exemplified by the experiences of Europe.

In England all expenditures for sewerage systems and sewage treatment works require either a special act of Parliament, such as obtained by a few of the larger cities, or else the approval of the Local Government Board, which was succeeded in 1919 by the Ministry of Health. This practice, adopted in a substantial measure by the Massachusetts State Board of Health, who reorganized in 1886, has shown that a central authority is not always able to bring about needed improvements in a populated valley.

The industries procrastinate and await the solving of pollution problems by the nearby city, which in turn awaits action by other cities located upon a given stream.

It was the Rivers Boards, beginning some 30 years ago, and the River Conservancy Boards, which explain in a large

(*Continued on page 50*)

Golden Trails

"—the walker holds a closer and more vital relation to Nature because he is freer and his mind more at leisure."—JOHN BURROUGHS

By PHILIP KINSLEY

CONCLUDING chapters of Philip Kinsley's record of his remarkable walking trip over the high Sierras. We have been privileged to follow these Golden Trails with Mr. Kinsley, and to imbibe somewhat of their strength, cleanliness and inspiration. It has been said that those who love Nature can never be dull, that the love of Nature turns "every ordinary walk into a morning or evening sacrifice" and brightens life until it becomes almost like a fairy tale.

July 16—By Campfire

WENT exploring tonight and around a bend in the nearby cliff found a waterfall about 2,000 feet in height, or depth, as I looked at it from above. It is where the creek shoots over a sheer canyon. It ends in a magnificent horsetail or plume over the lower rocks. Far below lay Evolution valley where I could see the camp fire smoke of some party.

The mountains grew rose and pink in the sunset hour. The old Hermit is over to the left. All the peaks here are sharp, jagged summits. They stick up like teeth. Mt. Wallace is over my bed. As I lay by the fire tonight I could imagine that the mountains sang. The Bible tells of the morning stars singing together. Perhaps this is not too much to hear. I could hear a faint, far away music, as if coming from a deep horn, and then the sound as of many people laughing and talking. Perhaps the mountain dwellers are holding carnival tonight in some high garden back of these dim peaks.

July 17—Saturday

THE Hermit's face wears a smile this morning as I crawl out of bed and start a fire. The trail goes down today to the lower forests and the more complete picture of the evolutionary processes. I like the high lands better, where the first efforts at life are being made. The idea back of it all, I think, is patience. Time itself is but an illusion, a theory, though perhaps the explanatory key to the universe as we know it. Nature seems to know only a goal. Sometimes a spray of crimson or purple beauty is thrown against the granite in these deserts. Strength, power, beauty, seem carelessly tossed about by the same hand. An avalanche may destroy the work of centuries, but Nature goes to work patiently to repair. A bit of granite dust, a trickle of water, and life comes. The wonderful dwarf pines that cling with their roots to the rock crevices show the tenacity, the fierce driving desire of life to unfold in the sun, to come to its completeness. The deep woods, the flat plains, are the summer of nature. This is eternal April. Only a few persons will see this every year, some carelessly, pushing by on horses from camp to camp, thinking of time and food and talking of business. The majority of mountain visitors will never see more than hotel veranda, winding road and golf links. The foot traveler over the Muir Trail, ragged, hungry, tired, perhaps, has entered into a communion. He is taken into the arms, the breast, the secret love of that great mother and lover, these hills of might and sweetness. He should be marked forever. The camp fire is now dead. 6:30 and the trail calls.

8:30 a. m.

DOWN about 2,000 feet in Colby Meadow. The trail has been delightful, winding through rocky ways and little meadows, down to the larger trees and cool forest aisles. Now yellow and silver pine, wider meadows, and richness.

The flow and carrying power of glaciers carved the basin for such a meadow, now flashing with water, knee deep in flowers. Though I walked softly through the groves I saw no animals. The first sign of humans was a large camping party on the other side of the meadow. Horses still in the meadow. Women just combing hair in the silk tents. They have missed the best part of the morning, from 4:30 until now. Goddard looms up here as a mighty peak, where last night it was only one of a sea of peaks. A dome which is probably Pavilion may be seen from here. It looks like the Half Dome over Yosemite. Evolution Creek looks like a perfect trout stream, but I could see no signs of fish in it. My larder getting low and must hunt for fishing water today.

Noon

AFTER passing three meadows, Colby, McClure's, and Evolution, lie like jewels in these upper regions, the trail crosses Evolution Creek. The snow trickles, and the little springs have united to form a wide stream here and I got good and wet in wading it. Feel tired and my right foot needs a rest. The trail goes over a few spurs and then begins a long zigzag down into Goddard Canyon, over splintered rock. Got out of this about 11:30 and came to a camping place here, at the beginning of the south fork of the San Joaquin River. Evolution joins it here after leaping several high cliffs and turning into a boiling stream. Here is the beginning of that power water which makes possible the development and lighting of the great central valley of California. From the snow it goes to the desert and makes it yield and blossom.

Found a nice camp here. Wherever one goes along the mountain highway, there are old camps at the places where the canyon widens and wood and water are convenient. Here a table, hewn out of old logs, is ready, a fire place of stone, with a piece of iron across it, and even some wood cut by the last traveler.

A nice place to drop into from the sky, as it were, without knowing a thing about it. May rest here, on Sunday, if the fishing is good.

The afternoon clouds are gathering and a cool wind springs up. In this grove of thick pines it sounds like faint organ music. I have listened for the wailing lady, but she seems to have her home on the other side of the pass. With the pass over I feel that the trip is nearing its end. A week from now should see me out of the woods.

Evening

WELL, there are fish here. I caught my supper in half an hour, including one of the largest I have yet caught. There are three streams to fish in, one a quiet little brook in the woods where you can see the trout, and have to hide behind a bush to drop a fly in front of them, the others broiling and rough and full of holes. The mosquitoes are quite thick and the view is cramped in com-

parison with the last few nights. I find little trails and signs along the stream that show fishermen have been here.

July 18—Sunday

THE sun has just come over the canyon wall. An hour ago I stepped down to two pools and one long riffle near camp and that was the end of the days of three fine trout. These trout of the San Joaquin are uniformly larger than those in the King's River country. I suppose I could catch forty or fifty here if I had any use for them, but I take just enough to eat. Getting at these holes, however, is a hard task. The fly must be put so and so, no other way. Clambering down to a point of vantage, getting a secure footing, looking at the back cast and noting the swirl of the current, the fly is sent to the place where the fish naturally would lie in each pool. Only experience can tell where that is. After a cast or two the fish will rise if there is one there. The next thing is to get him out. An ideal cast is to have a fly hit a rock or log on the opposite shore, then drop into the water and go down the stream to the tail of a pool, or along the under side of the log, in the dark, quiet water. The fly may be pulled a trifle across the water, to call attention to it.

The Sunday feeling is again in the air. The sun brings the dark canyon to life, chasing away glooms and fancies of the night. Last night as I sat smoking by the fire before turning in I could hear music. I think it is an Indian legend that the gods talk with music between dusk and dawn, and I begin to believe it. I have read about something like this in Masefield's Sard Harker, the wanderings of a sailor lost in the Sierras of the South American continent, and the great music that he heard at evening and dawn. The only thing I could compare with what I heard is the music of Palestrina as sung by the A-Cappella choir at Northwestern University.

Or the Russian hymn to the dawn as sung by the cathedral choir of Moscow. Just a few simple notes, sad and deep, rising and swelling, then falling and seeming to go further away, into silence. Of course, I thought, it is only the harps of the pines or the music of the water, or a blending of both with the awakening of the earth. Sometimes even the fire sings and talks as the flames escape from their long prison. But this was a sustained performance, as if someone were practicing on a deep horn, or an organ, and playing the same bars over and over.

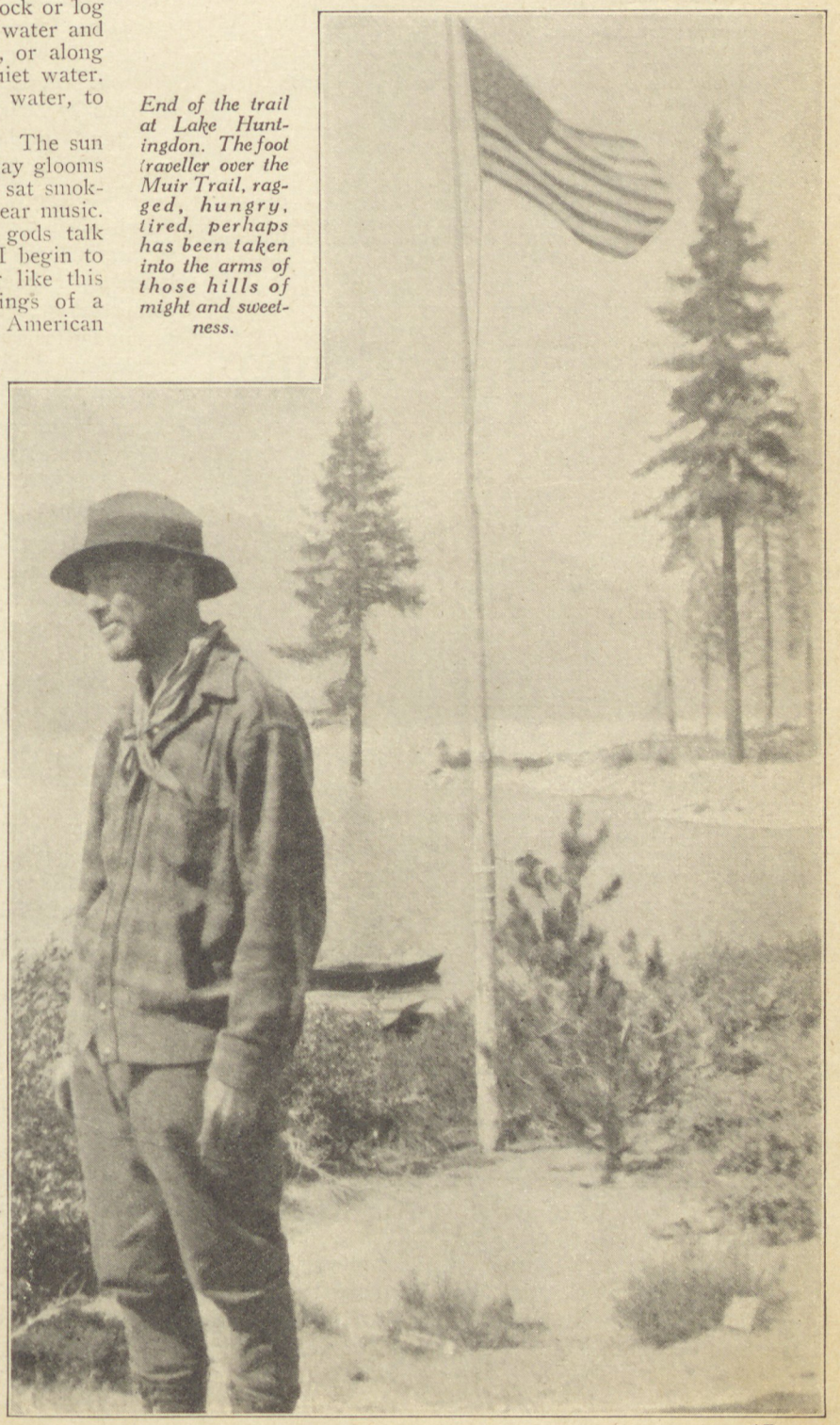
I have found a fine rock bath tub up the stream a little ways, and will go there as soon as the sun warms the rocks. I keep watching for someone to come along the trail, but no one does. This is a cross roads of the highways, with a little pack animal bridge and signs pointing to Blaney, Muir Pass, now 13½ miles back, and Hell-For-Sure Pass. The organ is playing for my morning church service. It sounds like the first few bars of "Nearer My God to Thee."

By Campfire

AFTER a Sunday nap I decided to fish and take a stroll. The stroll extended into eight miles, making this trip over 100 miles so far. I came down the canyon, finding fishing poor at Piute Creek, as the wind was high and the line would not straighten out properly. Could not see a good place to camp at Piute and decided to push on. Above Blaney Meadows I went astray in cow trails that went in several directions.

It was getting late, after 6 o'clock, and I was far from the river. I climbed a knoll and could see the green meadow far below to the west and headed that way regardless of trails. After half an hour I struck the right trail again and came down to a wide meadow, several miles long, with clumps of trees. It was then 7 o'clock and I had some fast work to get camp fixed and fish for supper. I picked out a long pole and cast a Beaverkill fly and in a few minutes had a nice rainbow, the biggest yet, and a spotted brook of good size. I quit then and built my fire in the first open place I could find, where the river slides along smoothly against a green bank, more gentle and pastoral than anything I have seen for many days. Made supper by fire light and spread my bed against a log in the open. The half moon shines now above the dark rim of a mountain across the stream, beyond the magic circle of my fire. I can still hear the music that I heard last night, the same bars over and over.

(*Concluded on page 58*)



End of the trail at Lake Huntingdon. The foot traveller over the Muir Trail, ragged, hungry, tired, perhaps has been taken into the arms of those hills of might and sweetness.

Outdoor America

Member A. B. C.

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THE IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

DEFENDER OF WOODS, WATERS AND WILD LIFE

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The Mississippi Refuge

REGULATIONS for the administration of the Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge have been signed by Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover and Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, thus officially turning over to its owners, the public, one of the most complete and marvelous outdoor recreation areas in America.

The policies under which this great area will be administered are of special importance, not only to the members of the Izaak Walton League, who caused the area to be purchased by the government and set aside for all time as a wild life refuge and public recreation ground, but to all persons interested in outdoor sports, for the reason that they establish an entirely new type of playground, and will doubtless have an important bearing on future projects of this nature.

The Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge is the only public shooting and fishing ground and general wild life refuge in the United States under the supervision of the Federal government. More than this, it is under the combined supervision of two distinct departments of the government, which is something unique in administration of the public domain. Since it was early determined that this was to be neither a National Park, in which hunting, for example, is entirely prohibited, nor a National Forest, in which game and fish are not especially protected, nor yet a Game and Fish Refuge, in entirety, thus precluding the possibility of any hunting or fishing, but was to be a combination of all of these, the first of its kind attempted, many questions have been asked by those intending to visit the Upper Mississippi as to whether or not hunting and fishing were to be permitted, and to what extent, in a general way, the region would be open to use by the public. The regulations adopted answer all such questions.

According to the regulations, hunting of wild animals and birds will be permitted in areas to be designated by the Secretary of Agriculture. This hunting, where permitted, will be subject to the laws of the various states in which the areas are situated. Hunting migratory fowl will be subject to the state laws and also to the usual federal regulations under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. The carrying of firearms on areas not open to hunting is prohibited.

The fishing situation, under the Department of Commerce, will be handled on similar lines. Areas designated by the Secretary as essential to the propagation and distribution of fish will be closed to anglers, and taking of aquatic animal life of any kind will be prohibited on such places. Except in these areas, fishing and the taking of other forms of aquatic life will be permitted under the prevailing state laws.

More general public uses of the Refuge will be administered on a broad policy. State governments and municipalities will be granted permits for enterprises from which no profit will be derived. Permits may be obtained for use of lands by associations or organizations when such lands are open to public use upon a non-commercial or non-profit basis. Fish hatcheries of a non-commercial nature will be permitted, as approved by the Bureau of Fisheries.

Individual camping does not require the formality of a permit, but may be granted at the discretion of the Superintendent of the refuge. This means, of course, that general permission will be given, subject to the usual regulations pertaining to camp fires, destruction of property, and other regulations of the Refuge.

The regulations apply not only to land already purchased by the government under the terms of the bill which created the Refuge, but to future purchases which will be required to complete the project. This work still is going on.

With the publication of these regulations the Refuge is officially opened to the public. All that remains is the completion of small purchases along the river to bring to its final perfection one of the major projects of the Izaak Walton League of America.

This great area is neither a National Park nor a National Forest, but a combination of both. It is neither a game refuge nor a shooting ground, but a combination of both. It is the first project by the federal government under which all departments having to do with game and fish administration have combined forces to make a great playground, a democratic playground, one offering every form of recreation but still carrying out the highest principles of the conservation of wild life.

It is, in practice, the ideal combination toward which conservationists have been striving. It marks a distinct phase of progress in such affairs, and it will undoubtedly exert great influence on the future policy of the federal government in respect to administration of fish, game, and public recreation areas.

It was as such that Will H. Dilg, founder of the Izaak Walton League, visioned it, and it was as such that the entire membership of the League fought for it.

It was a new idea, and radical, but so was the Izaak Walton League a new idea and radical. It has proven itself, as has the League; it will continue to exert the same far-reaching influence in the administration and use of our great outdoor places as the Izaak Walton League of America, backed by the sportsmen of America, will continue to exert on the progressive, sound, practical conservation of our outdoors.

More Game for America

Mr. Corsan is acknowledged as one of America's most distinguished authorities on game birds

By GEORGE HEBDEN CORSAN

Photographs by the Author

DURING the last year and a half, my wife and I have made a complete circuit of the United States and have also visited many of the Middle West States as well as the lower fringe of Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. We visited every park, zoo and game farm within reach during our leisure hours, and we had the additional pleasure of photographing many rare and beautiful birds. At the parks and zoos we were much interested in seeing how the game and ornamental birds fared in and enjoyed their prison life, how long they could stand it, how quickly they died because of it, what food they were fed, how they stood importation, and who were reliable importers, how much the birds cost, etc., etc.

While all zoological gardens can rightly be accused of helping to exterminate rare upland game, waterfowl, ornamental birds, this is not the case with the majority of game breeders as they have greatly assisted in continuing many species of birds that, otherwise, would have become extinct, such as the Mandarin and Wood ducks, the Tasmanian goose, Hawaiian goose, Trumpeter swan. Strenuous efforts on the part of the game breeders would save the magnificent Whooping crane from extermination, but this will not be allowed, so that the bird is doomed to extinction because it will be killed in its winter habitat. Zoological gardens could do a great deal in wild bird life if they could be properly managed, but they would all require entire reconstruction. All birds should be mated and should be given sufficient space and cover for breeding and for rearing their young. Very little breeding among birds is carried on in zoos but what little is done, occurs in spite of the present overcrowded conditions.

American travelers in Europe have always been amazed at the great number and variety of game birds they have seen in the different countries. This is because Europeans make a hobby and business of breeding game. For instance, many Frenchmen breed beautiful game and ornamental birds in their back gardens. It is true that each breeder may have only one variety, but he has made a success of breeding that variety, whether it be the Rosybill duck, or Elliot's pheasant, or some goose or a pigeon. Such a hobby adds zest to one's life, brings in a little money on the side, and more or less glory in exhibition prizes. Then, some Europeans breed game and ornamental birds as a scientific hobby. Of these are Mr. F. E. Blaauw of Gooilust, Graveland, Holland, and the Duke of Bedford of England. Some day, the latter may reveal to the world what he has done, but so far we have found him a closed, sealed book. On the other hand, Mr. Blaauw is always willing to give us any information he may have on this variety or that. As a practical conservationist this Holland gentleman ranks high for he is actually saving our Trumpeter Swan and Hawaiian Goose from extermination. He is also breeding our Emperor and Ross geese. These two Alaskan geese have never bred with American game breeders.

Game breeding in America is, indeed, merely in its infancy, but nowadays people in the cities and in the country are beginning to take a deeper interest in this means of conserving wild life of woods and field, and are seriously considering this new and entrancing field of agriculture. Now, I hardly know of any agricultural work that will bring greater recompense, from every viewpoint, to its followers, than will game farming, yet, on the other hand, no phase of agricultural enterprise can give harder jolts or greater losses. One good thing, of course, is that there is no need to worry about the market, for one big game breeder of upland birds told me this spring that he has his pheasants sold for three years to come; that is, as soon as his birds are four months' old he can dispose of 7,000 pairs of Ringnecks each year at $3.00 a bird. Another man in Ontario sells his rarer pheasants at from $30.00 to $75.00 each, or will sell a certain number of eggs at a proportionate price. Both of these men understand very thoroughly the art of game breeding. The first man is raising his pheasants on stiff, clay soil. His pens are enormous and are so arranged that he can put in a team of horses and plow and sow part of the pens while the birds are in the other section. This freshens the soil and gives the birds more green food. On the other hand, the man in Ontario does not bother with the more common pheasants which are now used on shooting preserves, but breeds only the brown eared Manchurian; Impeyan; Swinhoe; Amherst and a half dozen other valuable varieties, all of which would make splendid game birds—some of them are so used in European countries—but here they are much too expensive because so few are breeding them. His place is much smaller and he does not plow and freshen his soil for the penned birds, principally because he is situated on a rather high bluff of sand and gravel. The soil is porous, has never become sour and foul and probably never will.

These men, along with a score or two of other breeders, have made the breeding of game and ornamental birds a great success. A great number of men take up game breeding either as a hobby or business and quit after they have been at it awhile. They all stop at the wrong time—after they have learned by experience the art of breeding game birds. On the other hand, women who have taken up this work never leave it. They stick at it and finally make a success of it.

Americans—both men and women—who are filled with the ambition of conserving our wild life, cannot too soon consider the necessity of immediate action in saving some of the game and ornamental birds of our own and other countries. Quite a lot of good has already been effected in this country, but game breeding will assist Nature to remedy the results of our wild carelessness of earlier days. Conservation in some countries is hardly known so that many species of teal, ducks, geese and swans of southern South America are threatened with extinction. These splendid game birds will breed readily in the northern United States and will adapt themselves to our climate at once, as it is the same as that of Argentine and Chile. These birds only require a year or so to become mated and to adapt themselves to the changed seasons, for their summer is our winter. Such birds as I have had from these southern countries have at the beginning nested and laid their eggs in the fall. Then there are the game birds of Asia which will certainly require attention as I have had reports that modern firearms have assisted greatly in the destruction of the splendid game pheasants of India, Burma, China, Afghanistan, Japan. We all know how the Chinese cleared away every stick of wood on their mountains, and of the hundreds of thousands of Chinese who have been drowned in the floods resulting from that desecration of Nature. Therefore, we will be very foolish indeed if we expect conservation of upland and water game birds when modern firearms are so cheap and so easy to acquire. Indeed, China has been and still is supplying Pacific Ocean steamships with enormous numbers of pheasants. These birds are not bred on Chinese game farms, but they have been shot along the coastal section of the country, until, now-

adays, it is necessary to go 150 miles farther inland in order to shoot a pheasant. It won't be very long before it will be necessary to go 1,500 miles inland to see a pheasant. Indeed, I think that we shall soon find more Chinese pheasants on Vancouver Island than in all China. I met a gentleman the other day, and in the course of our talk, I asked him what had been his strongest impressions coming through the Panama Canal.

"Eating huge meals of Chinese pheasants, from China," he responded promptly. "We simply stuffed ourselves."

The American farmer is really our only hope for a plentiful supply of game birds. We must secure the best game birds in other countries so as to have many varieties to take the place of those of our native birds that we have already exterminated, as well as increasing our own native varieties that are still with us. These birds can be bred at first on game farms, and as a side line with other farmers, and later a plentiful supply can be released in whatever section of the country is most suitable for them, on some of the millions of acres of land that can not possibly be used for any other purpose. Then, again, farmers and game breeders are not in the habit of shooting or killing their breeding stock. For that matter, why should we? Our game has dwindled down to breeding stock only, yet we continue to hunt and shoot and kill it as though we had endless resources to draw upon. Our skill should rather be turned to destroying the vermin that prey on our game birds and animals. Last January, when I was in Idaho, I had the pleasure of addressing the Boise Fish and Game Club. This excellent organization was much interested in the destruction of vermin. Some of its present members had formerly given the game wardens all kinds of trouble in their lax observance of game laws but now they are busily engaged seeing who can bag the largest number of coyotes, crows, great horned owls, Cooper hawks, magpies, etc., etc. They thoroughly realize that the game birds cannot stand up against the combined destruction of guns and men and vermin.

A man who already owns land, or who is already engaged in farming, cannot look around and select an ideal situation for a game farm but he will have to select a place on his farm for this branch of agriculture. He must also select those game birds that are best adapted to his locality, climate, etc. If he lives in the Southern States he would not want to choose many of the waterfowl as they do best in the North, for they naturally go north to breed. On the other hand, he could select that beautiful African game bird, the Vulturine guineafowl, or he could go in for the Green peafowl of Burma, Saigon, Java, which could not be bred in the North so readily. But whatever he chooses, he should start with one variety and make a success of that before entering more extensively into the work.

When a city man wants to go into this work, he will have to consider the varieties of birds he will want to raise, a suitable locality for their breeding, perfect preparation of the place, selection of stock for breeding, and competent helpers.

In selection of locality, one has to consider whether upland game birds or waterfowl will be the specialty, or if both will be bred. Teal, ducks and swans require marsh and little lakes. Geese will not require much more than a narrow stream, or spring, with low, damp pasture land. Upland game birds do best protected from the north and northwest winds by hills or by dense growth of trees and shrubs. They are also better on a poor, sandy and gravelly soil that drains readily, for that means freedom from disease. Droppings from chickens are poisonous to turkeys, peafowl, grouse, quail and pheasants. Therefore, if the locality is an abandoned chicken farm, the ground must be thoroughly sweetened with quick lime and by plowing.

Before purchasing the stock, all pens must be dog and vermin proof and must be large enough to contain growing shrubbery that will offer food and shelter or hiding places so that the birds will be content and be ready to raise their young. If the pens are not top covered, the breeding stock should be wing clipped and protected from hawks, owls and other vermin. This is not so hard as it sounds as there is a way to do everything.

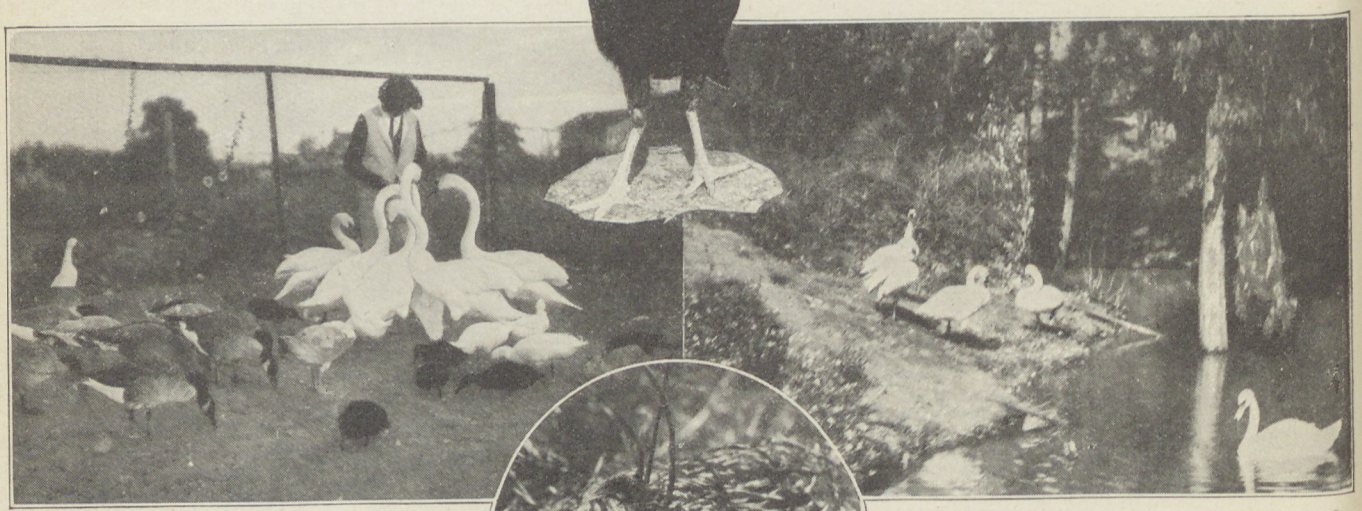
Of course, in the selection of stock, American-bred stock is the best, and the European-bred Australian, South American and Asiatic birds come next. The wild birds from their original countries come third, and worn-out Zoo birds last, although these are almost useless for breeding purposes. However, I think the cleaning out processes of European Zoos, both private and public, is about ended.

The selection of a reliable importer is of serious consideration. Some importers are incompetent, even quite crooked, and extraordinarily large sums of money can be lost by dealing with incompetents. Pay on delivery is a good method and there should be a guarantee for the birds being without lice, not blind, not lame, nor too old. I know of one woman who lost over two hundred thousand dollars through dealing with men who brought in two shiploads of birds with entire loss of life.

Then help! One can hire helpers who will most carefully see that no birds are raised. Naturally, without mea-

(*Continued on page 49*)

The male Curassow, a bird so bold and so tame that I had a hard time keeping him from pecking my camera lens.



Royal swans, Canada geese, Lesser Snow geese, Indian Comb geese, and Black East India ducks.

Whistler swans captured from shooters by the game wardens of southern California.

A wild Mallard Duck on her nest at Echo Valley. Notice how undistinguishable she is against her well selected background.

What's Happening *in* Conservation

Important information of national interest will appear in this department each month to keep our readers in touch with conservation activities

Edited by SETH E. GORDON
National Extension Director I. W. L. A.

Fry Vs. Fingerlings

WHETHER to stock fish dry or fingerlings and larger is still a much discussed question among the two schools of fish culturists, as well as among a few of the fishermen. The majority, however, agree that fish fry should be stocked only where it is not possible to hold the little cannibals in close confinement, or where lack of funds does not make it possible. The generally accepted practice now is to rear young fish to at least fingerling size before stocking, because it pays in the end. Some states are now holding most of their young fish, especially trout, until they are of legal catchable length before they are stocked.

Co-operative Rearing Plants Urged

The Federal Government has seen the wisdom of stocking larger fish and has encouraged states and independent organizations to construct cooperative "Hoover bass and trout ponds" in which to rear the baby fish supplied by Uncle Sam to at least fingerling size. Several of the states are following the government's example and increasing their hatchery output many fold. Many chapters of the Izaak Walton League are operating such rearing ponds very successfully at comparatively low cost, and are helping to restock their neighboring streams and lakes much more generously than ever before possible.

Read What Hoover Says

If you have not already done so, be sure to read what Honorable Herbert Hoover said on this subject at the Fifth National Convention of the Izaak Walton League. The address will be found in full on Page 46 of the May issue of OUTDOOR AMERICA. It is headed "Less Time Between Bites," and is not only a classic on angling but is chock full of information and constructive advice.

Let us rear more of these baby fish to a size where they will have a halfway decent chance for their lives when stocked. We should stop fooling ourselves as well as stop wasting our money. If more money is needed to do the job in a real way, there is a way to get it. What fishermen want is more fish and not merely promises.

Jacklighting Game

WITH the tremendous increase in population, automobiles, good roads and other agencies of wild life destruction, every man who loves the outdoors should be sufficiently honest with himself to protect wild life during the closed season at least. And during the open season he should take game and fish with moderation, and always save the seed stock. All conservationists agree that what we need most is to restore more favorable conditions for wild life so a maximum natural increase may be produced, and stop depending upon laws alone. But we must have good laws to help turn the trick.

It would seem wholly unnecessary in this enlightened age to pass more stringent legislation to prevent taking game and fish out of season and by unsportsmanlike methods. Game and fish in America belong to all the people until legally reduced to private possession under the regulations and restrictions of the law, and not to the fellow who thinks that unless he gets his first, whether by hook or crook, he will be left.

Violators Stealing Neighbor's Sport

Strange to say there are still a few would-be sportsmen who would cringe at the thought of stealing the milk or the newspaper from their neighbor's doorstep, but who will deliberately violate the game and fish laws. Whether they realize it or not, they are in reality stealing opportunities for legal sport from their fellowmen. It is exactly in the same class as stealing the milk from the neighbor's doorstep, and until every man who goes afield learns to look upon the wild life of the country in this light, stringent laws, and many more of them than may seem necessary, will be passed.

The closed season was initiated principally to protect game and fish during the breeding season. To take game or fish out of season, unless actually forced to do so to keep from starving, is bad enough, but to take such fish or game by unsportsmanlike and destructive methods is far worse.

Night Hunting Is Murderous

Of the entire lot of game and fish pirates, there are none worse than those who kill game out of season and by foul methods, such as creating licks, baiting and jacklighting. Frequently several of these go together. In this day of strong automobile headlights, spotlights and other strong electric or acetylene lights, killing game at night which could be taken in a sportsmanlike manner in daytime is not sport but plain murder. The cover of darkness makes easy detection and apprehension of such violators doubly difficult.

A number of states have very drastic laws on the use of artificial lights to kill game. Pennsylvania recently amended her already splendid game laws so as to impose a fine of $500 upon persons using artificial lights in hunting. Wisconsin, Michigan, New York and several other states have quite drastic laws intended to stop killing game with artificial lights and out of season. Several states have laws prohibiting the carrying of firearms in game territory during the closed season; the presence of shotguns and rifles in automobiles and boats is punishable by heavy fines.

The natural trend is to make the law less irksome to honest sportsmen but more stringent on the outlaw. This augurs well for the future.

Washington's New Law

Probably the most drastic law of this kind that has recently come to the attention of this department is the new law in Washington which was approved June 9, 1927, and reads as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for any person to hunt game animals, or game birds, or fish for game fish, with a jacklight or other artificial light of any class, kind or description, and to be found after sunset in any wooded section or other place where deer may reasonably be expected, with any torch, lantern, electric, acetylene gas or other artificial light, and any rifle, shotgun or other firearm used for hunting shall be prima facie evidence of unlawful hunting. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars ($250.00) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) and imprisonment of thirty days in the county jail."

This law should certainly turn the trick in that state. Such laws do not seriously interfere with honest sportsmen, but must be enacted to help stop the thief.

Denial of Licenses Effective

A number of states have found that a cash penalty alone is not sufficient to curb deliberate violations of the fish and game laws, and are adding prison sentences, either optional by the court or mandatory. Next to publicity and prison sentences the best preventative, and probably after all the most workable, is the automatic cancellation of hunting privileges for a term of one or more years.

Since 1921 Pennsylvania has had a law permitting the Game Commission to revoke hunting licenses and to deny the right to secure licenses or hunt for a term of from one to three years. Recently a number of other states have adopted the same method. Both Florida and Washington this year added provisions which automatically cancel the licenses and hunting or fishing privileges of persons who violate the law.

Next to persuasion through education, this method of handling violators is probably the most effective in the long run, as it places all hunters and fishermen on exactly the same level regardless of their financial or political standing. No one wants to be denied the privilege of hunting and fishing, especially not if there is ample publicity given that fact.

Preventing Forest Fires

AMERICANS are rapidly becoming better educated to the great need for care with fires at all times, especially in the forests. The annual loss from forest fires has been appalling. It has been found that about 90% of the forest fires which annually burn over vast areas of public and private lands are man-caused, and can be prevented by the exercise of care.

In most states a large percentage of the forest fires have been caused by transients, such as tourists, campers, and in some cases by careless hunters and fishermen. The latter two classes, however, have been very quick to realize the need for more care with fires and have probably done more to help educate the general public on this subject than any other class.

Ash Receivers for Automobiles

Harris A. Reynolds, Secretary of the Massachusetts Forestry Association, recently led a campaign to urge all automobile owners to equip their machines with ash receivers. This action was prompted by the fact that about 40% of the forest fires in that state are caused by throwing lighted cigarettes and matches from automobiles. Mr. Reynolds reports that their campaign in Massachusetts received more publicity and support than any similar effort in the past.

"An ash tray in every automobile," said an official of the United States Forest Service recently, "would save many thousands of acres of woodland from fires caused by carelessly thrown cigarettes and matches."

A number of states, and most of the Canadian Provinces, have drastic laws on the subject of carelessness with fires, and rightly so. Every lover of a beautiful outdoor America should take an active interest in this worthy campaign to stop fires.

Supreme Court Upholds Fire Law

The United States Supreme Court recently decided that carelessness with fire need not be confined to Federal Forest lands in order to constitute a criminal offense against the United States criminal code. Leaving a fire near a Federal Forest without totally extinguishing it, even though the fire is started on private lands, is a criminal offense in the eyes of the court, and is punishable by fine or imprisonment if Federal Forest land is in danger. The United States Forest Service believes that this decision will be a powerful factor in preventing carelessness with fire on private lands within and near National Forests. The careless camper or owner can no longer plead private ownership as an excuse for leaving a live fire which escapes into government timber. Since the law applies equally clearly and forcefully to fires on government land, it gives Uncle Sam a strong weapon for combating this phase of the forest problem.

The Federal Statute provides that "Whoever shall build a fire in or near any forest, timber, or other inflammable material upon the public domain shall, before leaving said fire, totally extinguish the same; and whoever shall fail to do so shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

Every state and province needs equally effective laws to protect all forest lands from fires, the red menace to conservation.

Temptations Removed

MANY more or less unintentional infractions of the game and fish laws can be prevented by uniform open seasons, and where necessary closed seasons on species that really do not need such protection in order to protect those which are badly in need of man's assistance. A new law which became effective on May 18, 1927, in Indiana has already helped materially to remove temptation to which many even well-intentioned outdoor folk may be inclined to yield.

The season was closed on practically all fishing from May 1 to June 16, largely to protect black bass during the spawning season. Taking such fish as perch, rock bass, blue gills, sunfish, etc., was specifically prohibited by law during the period named.

Honorable George N. Mannfeld, Superintendent of Fisheries and Game in Indiana, reports that the new law has worked very well, and that comparatively few violations were reported this past spring.

The new law in Florida, which became effective July 1, 1927, will prohibit the taking of all fresh water fish from the fifteenth day of March to the fifteenth day of May of each year for identically the same reason.

"Color Blindness" Can Be Cured

Indiana has had the same difficulty with people who seem to be "color blind" as some other states have experienced. That state does not have a close season on the red squirrel, commonly called pine squirrel or piney, but Indiana does have a close season on the gray squirrel and the fox squirrel. In some sections of the Middle West the fox squirrel is commonly known as the "red squirrel," but it is quite likely that most of the people who shoot fox squirrels during the closed season are "color blind"; at least that is the impression Game Protectors are likely to get from the customary attempt at excuses for violating the law.

Conservationists differ widely in their views concerning the various species of birds and animals that should be protected. The red or pine squirrel is almost universally placed in the class of undesirables because he is generally recognized as being a nest-robber. It is also claimed that this little red rascal drives out the more desirable species of squirrels, but this is a point on which there is very little concrete evidence to condemn the piney.

It may be wise for every state to consider the practicability of placing the red squirrel, even though his habits are not always desirable, on the protected list during the few months preceding the open season on desirable species of squirrels. By so doing they eliminate much of the color blindness which now prevails by removing the source of much temptation. Some states have already done this and have found that it works out very successfully.

Western
Xpert

Try WESTERN *Xpert* shells for all-round shooting and WESTERN *Super-X* when long range is desired. *Super-X Short Shot String* means that the pellets travel through the air to the bird in a compact mass—instead of stringing out along the line of flight.

Many important ammunition developments have been made by WESTERN. WESTERN *Lubaloy* (lubricating alloy) bullet cartridges are an outstanding achievement. Also WESTERN *Open-point Expanding* bullets, long famous for their terrific killing power—new WESTERN *Boat-Tail* bullets in sporting cartridges—and the popular WESTERN *Non-Corrosive* .22's that increase the accuracy and prolong the life of the rifle. . . . Write for free literature about all of these developments. Always glad to hear from you.

Every hunting ground is a proving ground for WESTERN ammunition . . . proving the exceptional performance of WESTERN *Xpert* shells for quail, rabbits, and all-round shooting—and the effective long-range of WESTERN *Super-X*, the famous load with the *Short Shot String*.

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Western

World's Champion Ammunition

The Angler's Notebook

Written at Odd Moments by O. W. Smith

O. W. Smith might well be called the Izaak Walton of our century. His love of fishing is so much an innate part of him, his interest along the stream so ready to be roused by shadow, flower, minnow, fern or "wild strawberry"; his power to tell others of these things in so natural, intimate and convincing a style, proclaims him as believing and practising what Sir Izaak preached, "no life is so happy and so pleasant as the life of a well-governed angler."

—EDITOR

A Preliminary Cast

In all conscience one should need no warming up in this sort of weather—let's see, where was the thermometer this morning?—well, never mind anyway. Just the same, a fellow gets a bit rusty over night, a bit hide-bound. We'd like to hear from you e'en though we don't get time to send a personal letter in reply. There, hit the right riffle that time and got a rise!

Mid-Summer Fishing

TO me there is no season of the year quite so worth-while from the angler's view-point as mid-summer, the high tide o' the twelve-month. What a change has taken place in the aspect of Nature since we made our first cast in May. Then the flowers were few and far between, shy and modest; today there is nothing modest about them, assertive, shoulder-high they stand, purples, golds and red. Ever notice how mid-summer runs to gold and red? Down in the swamps the regal cardinal flower flames, while golden rod, black-eyed susan and sunflowers press hard upon us. It is like a journey through a colorful fairy-land to follow a trout brook through an unmown meadow, where radiant mid-summer blossoms stand shoulder-high to the angler, rendering the back-cast extremely hazardous; but he would be matter-of-fact indeed, possessed of little of Walton's genial spirit, who would have it otherwise. It is a different world the angler enters from the one that invited him out when first the law was off, the same flies, the same methods will not suffice, whether he be trout enthusiast, bass fan or muskellunge devotee. Let us think first of the trout angler.

In August, streams are unconscionably low, the fish preternaturally shy, given to basking in open pools where a shadow will send them slithering to shelter, or to lurking in deep, spring-fed holes. Another habit they have it is well to remember. Beginning to feel the procreation urge as well as admonished by warming water, they mount to the very headwaters of spring-fed brooklets. The wise angler follows up and up until the stream narrows beyond all understanding, where he lays his fly with extreme care, or flecks a 'hoppergrass painstakingly. He is unnaturally wise if he keeps his landing-net handy, for away up there he may hook on to leviathan, as great an ichthyic bunch of trouble as ever wore pink gills. To connect up with a three pound trout, say, where the stream is narrow, sheltered by outreaching branches, snaggy beyond belief, is to court disaster, physically and morally.

I remember a number of years ago visiting a certain northern Wisconsin town with a man possessed of political aspirations, who wanted to get the crew of a certain lumber camp on his side and took me along as a sort of moral-suader. What I heard in the little town about a creeklet which meandered along main street, led me to forsake the political aspirant and go fishing. You see I had been buzzing the hotel proprietor and he told me "Main Street Creek," for want of a better name, emptied into a certain famous trout river. I figured it out that some of the big boys would be up in the creeklet. The hotel man laughed at my notion, but stopped when he saw my little hand-bag rod and folding outfit, being impressed by my preparedness. Seldom have I enjoyed such unalloyed sport. In less than two hours I retired with all a right minded fisher should take, and such trout! As colorful as the August blossoms that everywhere graced the stream's banks, great, lusty pound brookers. Of all the triumphs of my life I think spreading out that catch before the amazed gaze of the hotel proprietor, was the most satisfactory. I tried to appear blase and ennuied, but such delightful thrills as played hide-and-go-seek up and down my spine. (Yes, the would-be politician failed.)

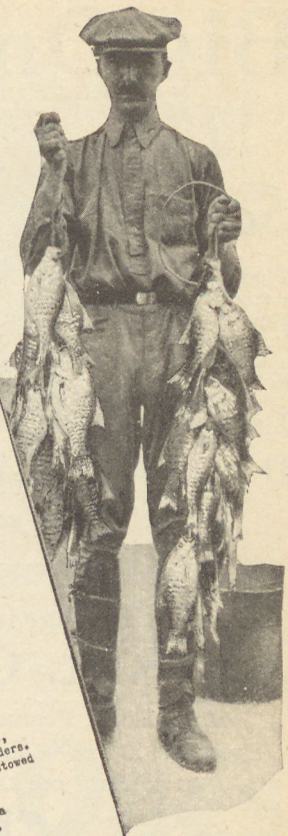
He who would take trout on flies when streams are low and clear must be capable of fishing fine and far off, for the fish are suspicious of even the fleeting shadow of a line, and the noisy "plop" of a carelessly cast fly is enough to scatter them helter-skelter. The dry-fly purist is in his element, taking time to place his tiny counterfeit ephemera carefully and accurately. Don't, as you hope for success, cast overly much. Cast well and understandingly. Eschew large and flamboyant patterns, and employ the smallest flies you can procure. In the middle of the day wait for a fleeting cloud to cast a tenuous shadow on the surface of some glassy pool, then cast with utmost skill. In mid-summer, when streams are low and clear, depend not upon much casting but skillful throwing, intimate acquaintanceship with the habits of your quarry. All is changed if a heavy rain sends the streams over

Rainbow and Brook. "Enough is better than a feast."

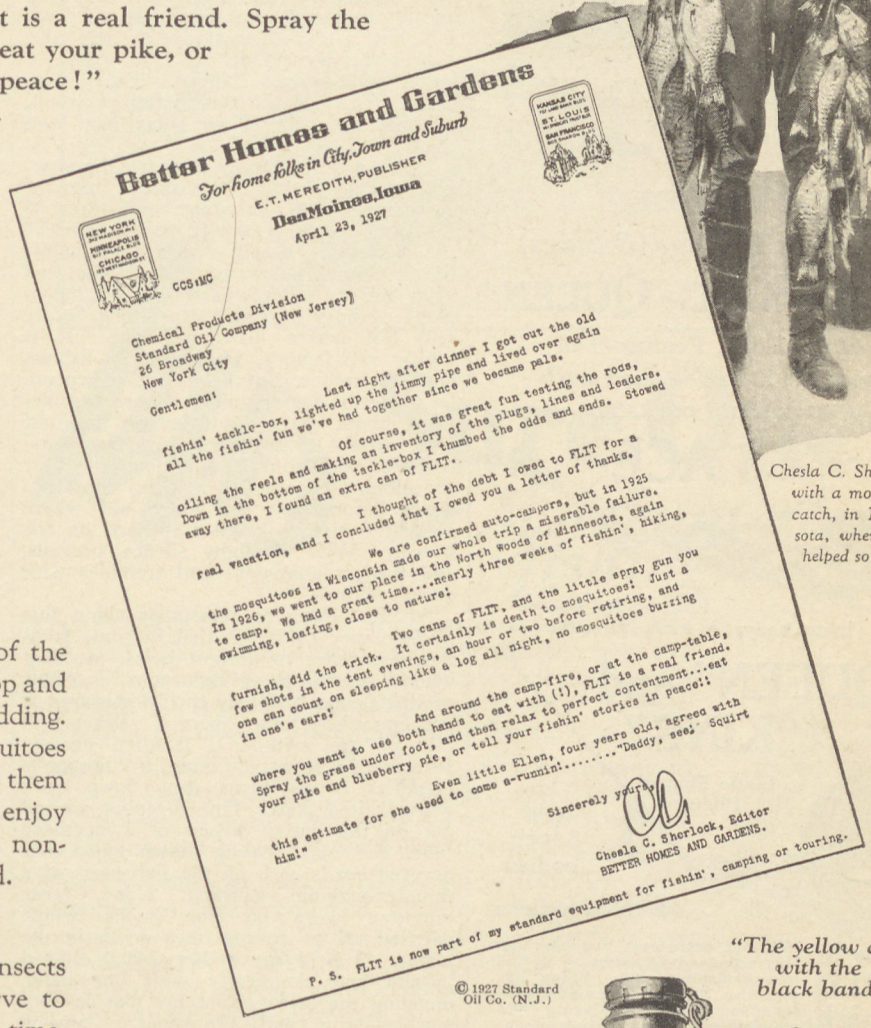
RELIEF!

from Flies and Mosquitoes

—C. C. Sherlock, veteran camper, thanks Flit and the Flit sprayer for a *real* vacation. "Certainly death to mosquitoes! Repels flies! When you want to use both hands to eat with (!), Flit is a real friend. Spray the grass underfoot, and then eat your pike, or tell your fishin' stories in peace!" Read his interesting letter.



Chesla C. Sherlock, with a morning's catch, in Minnesota, where Flit helped so much.



Better Homes and Gardens
For home folks in City, Town and Suburb
E. T. MEREDITH, PUBLISHER
DesMoines, Iowa
April 23, 1927

CCS:MC

Chemical Products Division
Standard Oil Company (New Jersey)
26 Broadway
New York City

Gentlemen:

Last night after dinner I got out the old fishin' tackle-box, lighted up the jimmy pipe and lived over again all the fishin' fun we've had together since we became pals.

Of course, it was great fun testing the rods, oiling the reels and making an inventory of the plugs, lines and leaders. Down in the bottom of the tackle-box I thumbed the odds and ends. Stowed away there, I found an extra can of FLIT.

I thought of the debt I owed to FLIT for a real vacation, and I concluded that I owed you a letter of thanks.

We are confirmed auto-campers, but in 1925 the mosquitoes in Wisconsin made our whole trip a miserable failure. In 1926, we went to our place in the North Woods of Minnesota, again to camp. We had a great time....nearly three weeks of fishin', hiking, swimming, loafing, close to nature!

Two cans of FLIT, and the little spray gun you furnish, did the trick. It certainly is death to mosquitoes! Just a few shots in the tent evenings, an hour or two before retiring, and one can count on sleeping like a log all night, no mosquitoes buzzing in one's ears!

And around the camp-fire, or at the camp-table, where you want to use both hands to eat with (!), FLIT is a real friend. Spray the grass under foot, and then relax to perfect contentment....eat your pike and blueberry pie, or tell your fishin' stories in peace!!

Even little Ellen, four years old, agrees with this estimate for she used to come a-runnin'....."Daddy, see." Squirt him!"

Sincerely yours,

Chesla C. Sherlock, Editor
BETTER HOMES AND GARDENS.

P. S. FLIT is now part of my standard equipment for fishin', camping or touring.

How to use FLIT

Flit, the wonderful new liquid for killing insects, will not only free the tent completely from mosquitoes and black flies, but will also *repel* the insects in the open air, drive them from your body, clear them from your boat, chase them away at meal time, or when you want to sit out in the open.

Inside of tents

Close the flaps and fill the inside of the tent with Flit vapor. Also spray the top and the walls of the tent—cots and bedding. In a few moments, Flit kills all mosquitoes and other insects present—and keeps them away. Spray Flit before retiring and enjoy restful sleep during the night. Flit is non-poisonous and harmless to mankind.

Spray outdoors

While Flit spray is not as deadly to insects when sprayed outdoors—it will serve to repel and keep them away for some time. Spray Flit on your leggings, woolen stockings, breeches and sweaters. Does not stain. Spray boats and canoes. Spray Flit outdoors—anytime, anywhere—when you want freedom from tormenting insects.

Get a can of Flit and a Flit sprayer, today. For sale everywhere.

PRIZES FOR VACATION PICTURES

We will pay $5 apiece for the fifty best snapshots of camping and other outdoor scenes. Show Flit actually in use, or the Flit can and sprayer in your outdoor equipment, if you already own them, although this is not essential for consideration in the contest. Awards to be judged on the basis of clearness and interest of photographs, which must be received by Dec. 31, 1927, plainly marked with your name and address. Address Flit, Room 832, 26 Broadway, New York City.

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"The yellow can with the black band"

DESTROYS—FLIES—MOSQUITOES—GNATS—MIDGES—FLEAS—ANTS

Big Ones?

"I'll Say So"

Them's the very remarks of Mr. T. W. Hout of Middlebury, Ind.—and with such evidence who's able to doubt it?

Land Those Deep-hiding Old Daddies

with the fast-selling

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Winning Trumps (3 Sizes)

ACE • KING • QUEEN

Metal-Body, Feather-Tail Spoonlike Lures — *used with or without porkstrip*

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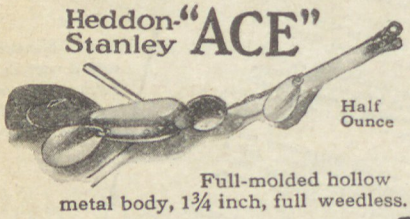

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Full-molded hollow metal body, 1¾ inch, full weedless.

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2⅜ and 3 inch bodies

Semi-weedless

Now in GOLD Finish Without extra cost you now get this wonder-bait selection in full non-tarnishing gold. Going like wild-fire. Think of that golden glitter added to the triple-luring principle of these new type baits — the only ones giving full spoon appearance and results without line-twisting.

A size and weight for every casting choice. For all game fish. Gleaming body, brilliant fly, fluttering flasher blades — then pork-strip if you wish. Always perfect working — close to top or down to any depth where the big ones hide in summer.

Unexcelled for Mid-Season

Nickel, copper or gold metal parts or nickel with one side in brilliant red-and-white or scale enamel finishes (on King and Queen only.) Red or Red-and-White feather: Single or spoon hook style treble hook. Any size or style, **$1**

If not at your dealer's sent prepaid on receipt of price and his name.

FREE Send for valuable Heddon literature — inside tips for better fishing by Heddon experts — and descriptive circulars of Heddon goods. State whether most interested in Rods, Reels or Baits.

James Heddon's Sons
Dowagiac, Mich.

their banks, but I am speaking of typical August weather.

The lordly bronze-backs, too, are loath to rise, preferring the deep, spring-fed holes in the lake, or the shelter of cool snags and weed-beds. One may circumvent them by rising a great while before day, and being on the fishing grounds before the half light has sifted in from the east, or every bird has remembered a bar or two of its spring-time song. Ever notice how now and then some robin or hermit thrush will sing with a recrudescence of spring-time fervor for a few moments at the first peep o' dawn? Well, if there is any moment when I feel like singing, it's then, but I never do, for "it might scare the fish." You doubt it? Did you ever hear me *try* to sing? It not only fills the air with melody(?) but also shakes the bowels of the lake itself. I know what would happen. Every bass within reach of the reverberations would fold its fins, say "Now I lay me," and die.

Just the same, the fly-man and the plug-gist, not to mention the skilled user of feather-minnows, bass-bugs and lures of that ilk, can take enough fish to odorize the skillet if he will rise a great while before day. Seldom any fish on the feed after sun-up, indeed, as a rule, the "plop-plop" of busy bass will cease long before Old Sol makes his appearance. It is highly satisfactory, is this early fishing, studied from a Nature lover's viewpoint, let alone the fry-pan side. There is something about getting out before the first crow croaks that tickles your fancy and conjures with your imagination. To hear the double splash of a fish, "flop-ker-flop," before you can make out where away the rise took place is hard on the nerves. With daylight silence prevails, and the air shimmers and trembles with excess of heat.

Another thing to remember about this mid-summer fishing is that in some lakes the bass retire to deepest holes, probably where concealed springs pour in their cooling floods, and they can be captured if you know how to set about it. When first told of the method, I laughed my informant to scorn, thinking it "unsportsmanlike" to go down, deep down, with worm baited hook. One forenoon we sat out on the glassy bosom of a northern lake, the sun beating down upon our devoted heads with all the fierceness of a thunder-making morning. Good, large minnows were on our hooks which dangled all of twenty feet down in the water. I held my rather heavy fly-rod loosely and skeptically with one hand, mopping the sweat from my marble—red marble—brow with the other. Came a nibble, gentle, questioning. I waited, knowing the feeding habits of bronze-back. I waited for him to turn the minnow after grabbing it, for that is his way with live-bait. When finally the line moved off through the water purposefully I knew the hook was down in his gullet, well down. I gave the butt with all the strength I dared, and I swear I felt the hook go home.

"No sport about it," did you say? I wish you had had hold of that hand-grasp, that's all. Pandemonium and then some broke loose deep down in the water. Here, there, twisting, gyrating, whirling, everywhere and nowhere that old bronze-back went. Of course he took the bait deep down, and deep down he elected to fight. My rod was not strong enough to "pump him up," so I perforce played him where he chose to be played. It was great while it lasted, and it lasted much longer than it would have on the surface had a lure been taken there. The bass, a large-mouth, weighed slightly over three pounds. I got three that morning, and my companion an equal number. Let me say here that my four ounce split-bamboo received a kink in its back that day that no chiropractor has been able to remove. Yet there are those who profess to believe and preach vociferously that there is no sport in live-bait fishing.

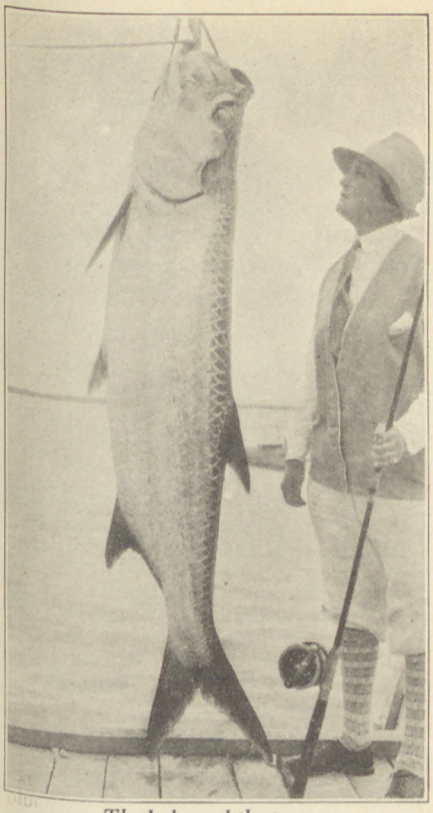
The gray wolf of the northland is a different fish in August from what he is in May, or when early frosts have given a bit o' tang to the water. Moody and morose beyond imagining, he will bask upon the surface, "sleeping," Indian Joe says, for hours on end. Discover him and he discovers you at the same instant, fading away like a gray shadow, apparently without effort or fin movement. Yes, the 'lunge is an intriguing fish in midsummer, though I would not seek him then if I could have September, or even October for the purpose. Still he can be taken, but the eager angler must proceed cautiously, trolling far behind his boat, or still fishing with small suckers early in the morning, or again from sun-down to dark. The 'lunge will pause at the invitation of a ten inch sucker, when an ordinary bait-minnow will be totally disregarded.

By the way, if you happen to strike the muskellunge lake when an August gale kicks up a nasty sea, cuffing the angry waves until they foam with rage, you better "risk your boatman's life" in any available craft, for it is a "pike day." Just as long as your boatman will stay out, stick it. Of course *you* will not experience the least qualm of fear should the hungry waves slosh a panful of water into your lap. In bait-fishing a float will keep the bait in motion, and in trolling you must needs proceed cautiously or disaster will result. Somehow the unquiet water seems to stir the morose soul of the gray wolf, and he quests forth seeking whatsoever he may devour. A glittering troll will be seized wickedly, and believe me, the angler will have sport spiced with danger, for should the boat broach to there might well be a spill. All this is true of the great pike, for insofar as I can see, he is just as gamey as his cousin, the true muskellunge.

So I have sketched August fishing as it appeals to me, and it is truly August. The weather is hot, sometimes awfully hot, and an angler will sweat sitting still. But it is a good thing to sweat. I know a host of Waltonians who ought to sweat. I can sweat a deal o' meanness out in a morning on a trout stream, on a bass or 'lunge lake. There would not be so much cussedness in the world if some of our thinkers would sweat more. Selah.

SMALLER FLIES

NOW that midsummer is upon us, with low, clear streams, the wise trout fly-man goes to smallest sizes, if fishing in bright light during the day. It is not so important on dull days, or early in the morning or again at night. Of course the flies must be cast with certain skill, and from considerable distance, the shadow of a rod, or glimpse of a passing line being sufficient to send the trout scurrying for shelter and concealment. A frightened trout at this season is a frightened trout. Seldom, indeed, will the most seductively cast flies bring him out again. The smaller the fly for mid-day work the better, when streams are low and clear. No one ever thoroughly understood the vagaries of a trout's mind—every dyed-in-the-wool angler is certain the fish possesses something which functions like a mind—just why a trout did or didn't do so or so; which, after all, is the great attractivity of angling.



The lady and the tarpon.

My Prize Tarpon

By E. JOSEPHINE SMITH

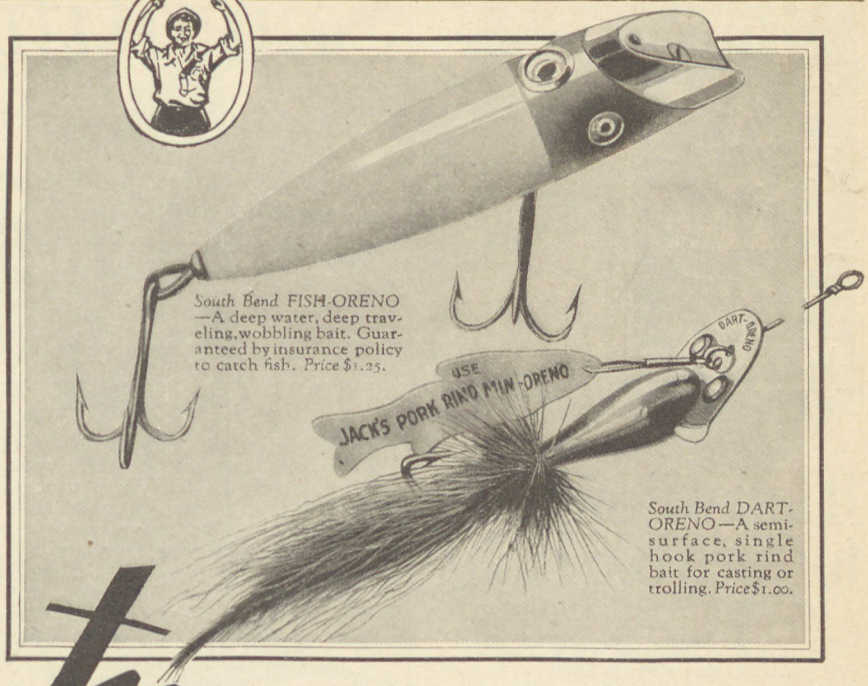
IF you have never fished in Tournament competition you have a thrill coming to you! The Marco Tarpon Tournament was held from April 15th to April 30th and every day brought its excitement.

In the beginning of the tournament I took a 95-pound beauty, but he was far from big enough to be in the running. Unfavorable winds and inconvenient tides were playing their part against us but we well knew that if we did not keep our lines in the water, our chances would be worse than slim. Finally, on the afternoon of the last day as the sun was setting, and the tide going out, we made our last stand. There were four of us in our immediate party fishing in separate boats. I had cast my bait for the last time and had just arranged my slack line when suddenly, at terrific speed, my line went out and a great silver beauty jumped clearing the water several feet! My guide shouted: "Hold him! He's the champion!" Can the thrill of that first jump ever be described? It cannot. With shaking knees, cramping hands, and prayful lips, I played the Silver King for an hour and a half. He plunged and jumped and towed my boat about, but I stayed with him! Finally, subdued enough to bring close to the boat my guide skillfully gaffed him, lifted him on the bow, and the world was mine!

We then started for Marco fourteen miles away through the beautiful islands that abound in those waters on the lower West Coast of Florida. My tarpon was indeed the "dark horse" of the Tournament as in our excitement we landed on a couple of sand bars and did not reach the judge's stand until ten o'clock, just in time to weigh in.

The tarpon tipped the scales at 135 pounds. His length was 6 feet, 7½ inches, girth 37 inches. The following day at the Marco Regatta a stunning silver cup was presented to me, thus adding to an already wonderful experience.

FISH AND FEEL FIT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JACK'S PORK RIND WITH DART-ORENO
South Bend DART-ORENO—A semi-surface, single hook pork rind bait for casting or trolling. Price $1.00.

two Sure Ones For Mid-Summer Fishing

DART-ORENO is a crackin' good casting or trolling bait. Has a flashy metal body of either nickel, copper or brass. Single hook is masked in gay combinations of hackle and buck-tail. A pork strip attaches well ahead of the hook —wiggling back and forth *directly over the hook.*

You get your fish with the *Dart-Oreno.* There are no short strikes. For casting shore or shallow waters, it is ideal. For trolling, being a semi-surface type it does not drag bottom. It is the liveliest lure of its kind ever offered anglers.

When they're in deep waters on hot sultry days, *Fish-Oreno* is the bait. A highly polished, mirror-finish metal headplate quickly sinks *Fish-Oreno* to any desired depth. It *stays* and *travels* at the depth to which it sinks with a wobbling *Bass-Oreno*-like action. *Fish-Oreno* is guaranteed to catch fish or your money is refunded.

Take along both of these baits. They're bass-getters, that's sure. Good for pike or pickerel. *Fish-Oreno's* great for lake trout and muskie. At all sporting goods dealers.

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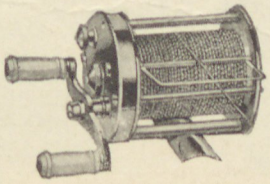

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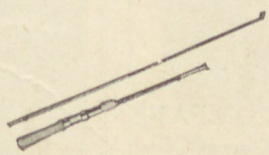

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Black-Oreno Silk Casting Line. Claimed by Fishermen the finest casting line made. Waterproof. 6 sizes.

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Big Game Fish—are NOT easily fooled—that's why they're Big! But when you toss them a lifelike, wiggling, swimming, True-To-Nature Creek Chub Lure—WHANG—they strike to kill it!

If you want to Catch More and Bigger Fish—Especially during hot weather—you'll need these surface and deep running lures!

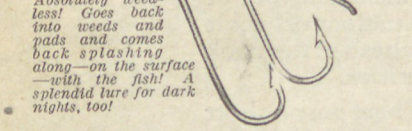
WEED FROG

No. 2300 Length 2 in.

Weight ¾ oz. Price $1.00

Absolutely weedless! Goes back into weeds and pads and comes back splashing along—on the surface—with the fish! A splendid lure for dark nights, too!

CRIPPLED MINNOW



Weight ¾ oz. Length 3½ in.

No. 1500 Price $1.00

One fisherman tells another—about this proven deadly killer! Represents a wounded minnow—just able to make a little fuss on the surface! A perfect bait for day time—and for 10 cents more you can get this or any other Creek Chub lure in the

NEW LUMINOUS FINISH

that makes it a truly wonderful after night lure!

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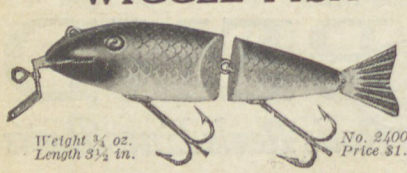

Weight ¾ oz. Length 3½ in.

No. 2400 Price $1.25

For trolling across the lake—or casting when fish are apparently down deep—The Flashy appearance, bright wag tail and wonderful movement make this a Big Fish Getter!

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Scientific Angling

Edited by FREDERICK J. LANE

Outdoor America is the official publication for the National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs. Our readers interested in tournament casting are urged to write in to Frank S. Leach, National Secretary, N. A. S. A. C., care of this magazine

National Tournament Bulletin

DETROIT ALL PREPARED FOR CASTERS

THE following telegram has been received from Detroit. "National will positively be held here over Labor Day Week in connection with Michigan State Fair who are now building pool. Everything now going as planned."

Signed—L. C. Morrison.

The National officials as customary have given out the following schedule of events subject to change if conditions demand it.

Schedule of Events.

Friday—September 2
¼ oz. Distance Bait
¼ oz. Accuracy Bait
Accuracy Fly

Saturday—September 3
½ oz. Distance Bait
⅝ oz. Distance Bait
Distance Fly (5¾ oz. Rod)

Sunday—September 4
Salmon Fly
⅝ oz. Accuracy (Ladies)
½ oz. Accuracy

Monday—September 5 (Labor Day)
Dry Fly Accuracy
Dry Fly (Unknown Distances)
⅝ oz. Accuracy

Under the new method of scoring an All-Round Championship will be awarded and also a Championship in each of the following classes of events. Accuracy Baits, Distance Baits, Accuracy Flies, and Distance Flies. The Association will award the standard medal for the All-Round and a suitable emblem for each of the four classifications outlined above.

The National Secretary, Mr. Frank S. Leach, is now preparing a circular letter to the secretaries of all clubs giving all details of the tournament. The trophies and prizes are in keeping with those of former tournaments and the attractions which Detroit and suburbs can offer are well known to all. The central location makes the selection of Detroit especially attractive and the attendance should be larger than usual. This will be the nineteenth annual meeting of the N. A. S. A. C. and the first in the state of Michigan since its organization at Kalamazoo in 1906.

Illinois State Tournament

ON July 3d and 4th the three clubs of Chicago held their annual State Tournament at Garfield Park, the pool of the Chicago Fly Casting Club.

On Sunday the conditions were excellent for the Distance Bait as shown by the scores as eleven of the twenty casters made averages over 200 feet, but the shifting, squally winds played havoc with the scores in the afternoon events, accuracy fly, ¼ and ½ oz. accuracy bait. At times it was difficult to make a back cast and the sudden winds interfered with ¼ oz. scoring.

Kleinfeldt won the distance event by three feet average over H. Chatt with Sutter taking third place with an average of 244.6 feet. In the accuracy fly, Kretchmair led with 99 8/15, his nearest competitors being Lambert and H. Chatt, who each scored 99 3/15. All scores but five were below 99% due to the interfering winds.

Fred Kleinfeldt, Chicago Fly C. C. Winner of All-Round Championship ½ oz. Distance Bait.

Robert Clarkson, Chicago Fly C. C. Winner of ¼ oz. Accuracy Bait, ½ oz. Accuracy Bait, ⅝ oz. Accuracy Bait.

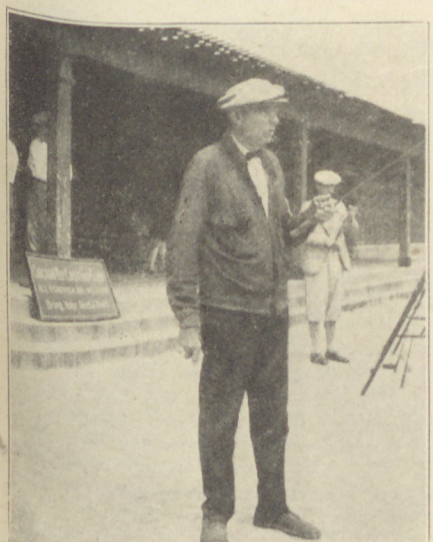
Edwin F. Sutter, Chicago Fly C. C. Winner of Dry Fly Accuracy Unknown Distances.

Conditions did not seem to worry Bob Clarkson for he won the ¼ oz. accuracy bait in a heavy wind and walked away with the ½ oz. accuracy bait with a remarkable score of 99.8. Not content with these honors, the young caster made a further brilliant score in the ⅝ oz. the next day of 99.8, thus winning all three of the accuracy bait events and gaining the title of champion Accuracy Bait Caster of Illinois for 1927.

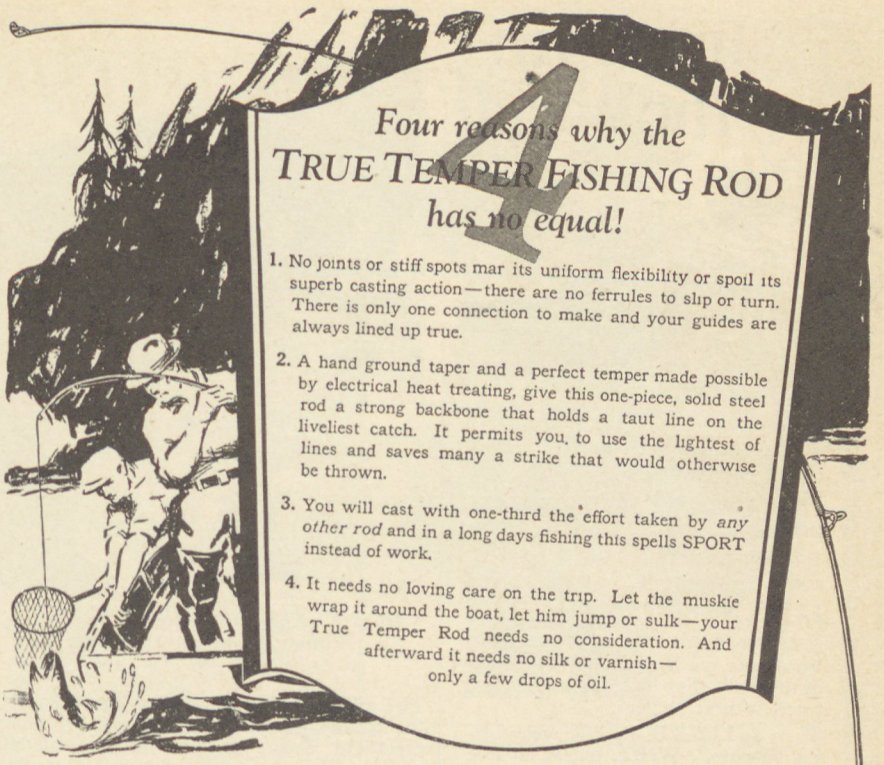
The veteran, Lambert, won the Dry Fly with 2 off, closely followed by Kleinfeldt and Sutter. The Dry Fly, Unknown Distance, resulted in a tie with Steel, Sutter, and DeGarmo each having 6 off. Sutter won the cast-off with ease. Wicklund came nearest to Clarkson in the ⅝ oz. accuracy, but nothing could down the West Side boy who kept the lead to the very end.

The All-Round, scored by the method recently adopted, was won by Kleinfeldt, of the Chicago Fly Club, with Sutter and Clarkson, his club mates, in second and third places. Fourth and fifth places were taken by H. B. Eberman and Howard Chatt of the Illinois Club. None of the Lincoln Park members competed in the All-Round.

The State Association presented medals for the first three places in each event.



Ernest Lambert, Lincoln Park C. C. Winner of Accuracy Fly.



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3. You will cast with one-third the effort taken by *any other rod* and in a long days fishing this spells SPORT instead of work.
4. It needs no loving care on the trip. Let the muskie wrap it around the boat, let him jump or sulk—your True Temper Rod needs no consideration. And afterward it needs no silk or varnish—only a few drops of oil.

"all were hooked perfectly and landed without club or gaff hook—

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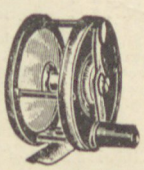

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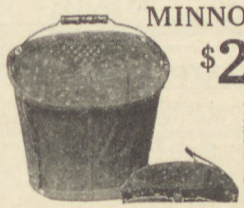

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No. 500 Luckie Bait Casting Steel Rod—5 to 6½ feet—3 joints. Cork handle. Weight from 6½ to 7¾ oz. A splendid rod for general fishing. Specify length wanted. If your dealer can't supply you, order direct, enclosing price.

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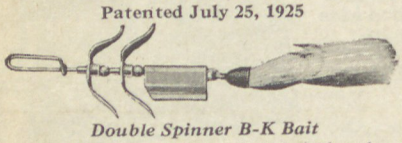
USE BILL BAILER'S
B-K BAIT
(Made by a fisherman and guaranteed to catch fish)
Patented July 25, 1925



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Silk Wound Bass Bug with Buck Tail Wings

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Hugo Kretchmaier, Lincoln Park C. C. Winner of Dry Fly Accuracy.

The medals were adopted as the standard for State Tournaments to come. Rodney Heetfield designed these artistic medals which typify the art of casting better than any others used heretofore.

The merchandise prizes would have done credit to a National Tournament and all praise is due the officers and members of the Chicago Fly Casting Club for a most successful Tournament. Next year the Annual will be held at the Illinois pool and the 1928 officers of the State Association are

President—Wm. McCandless.
Vice-President—C. DeLaunty.
Secretary—J. C. Fridenberg.
Treasurer—H. Vong.

Following are the official highest scores of the Tournament:

ACCURACY BAIT EVENTS

	½-oz.	¼ oz.	⅝ oz.
Clarkson	99.8	99.1	99.8
Nordholm	99.4	99.0	99.3
Wicklund	99.2	98.0	99.7
DeLaunty	99.1	97.0	98.6
Eberman H. B.	99.1	98.7	99.4
Kretchmaier	98.8	98.8	99.2
Leach	98.8	98.1	99.5
DeGarmo	98.7	98.5	99.
Gerould	98.7	97.6	99.5
Barnhold	98.7	97.5	99.
Lynn	98.6	96.9	98.2
Vong	98.6	97.9	99.1
McCarthy	98.5	98.2	99.3
Klienfeldt	98.4	98.3	99.4
McCandless	98.3	98.0	99.5
Sutter	98.3	98.8	99.
Humphries	98.3	97.3	98.9
Nangle	98.3	98.8	99.
Humphreys, Mrs.	98.3	97.8	98.5

ACCURACY FLIES

Club	Accy. Fly	Dry Fly	Dry Fly U. D.
Kretchmaier—Lincoln Pk.	99-8	99-6	99.2
Lambert—Lincoln Pk.	99-3	99-13	98.9
Chatt H.—Illinois	99-3	99-2	99.
McCarthy—Chicago	99-1	99-9	98.2
Eberman, H. B.—Illinois	99-	99-	98.1
Sutter—Chicago	98-11	99-11	99.4
Klienfeldt—Chicago	98-14	99-12	99.
Naugle—Lincoln Pk.	98-13	98-13	97.4
Vong—Illinois	98-12	99-3	99.2
DeGarmo—Illinois	98-10	99-1	99.4
Leach—Chicago	98-10	98-12	98.4

Note—In Dry Fly Unknown Distance, Sutter won Cast-off. Accuracy Fly and Dry Fly Events are scored in fifteenths. Dry Fly Unknown Distance is scored in tenths.

½ OZ. DISTANCE BAIT

Club	Average	Longest
Kleinfeldt—Chicago	258.2	267
Chatt, H.—Illinois	255.0	268
Sutter—Chicago	244.6	254
Mathie—Illinois	235.8	258
Clarkson—Chicago	229.8	247
Eberman, H. B.—Illinois	227.6	238
Barnhold—Illinois	225.2	243
McCarthy—Chicago	220.4	232
Nordholm—Chicago	217.8	237
Leach—Chicago	208.2	227

LADIES EVENT
⅝ oz. Accuracy Bait

Mrs. Williams	99.2
Mrs. Humphreys	98.9
Mrs. Wicklund	98.9
Miss Mathie	98.8
Mrs. Whicher	98.7

CASTING CLUB ITEMS

THE article on the Outdoor Sportsman's Show appearing in the last issue of OUTDOOR AMERICA was contributed by E. J. Davis, Secretary of the Lincoln Park Casting Club whose name was inadvertently omitted at the head of the article.

Recent scores from Cleveland show how the Distance Bait Events are progressing among its club members.

	¼ Oz.	½ Oz.	⅝ Oz.
Phillips	.....	185 3/5	146 1/5
Foss	194	255 1/5	235 2/5
Buckwalter	75 3/5	43 2/5	117 2/5
Palmer	155 4/5	158 2/5	144 2/5
Braddon	181 3/5	234 3/5	203 4/5
Trimble	129 1/5	239 1/5	168 3/5
Lockwood	138 3/5	156 3/5	141 2/5
Guffin	88 4/5	99	129 3/5

These casters are listed in the lineup as we cast.

Mrs. Williams, Lincoln Park C. C. Winner of Ladies' ⅝ oz. Accuracy.

Some of the recent scores of the Illinois Casting Club are listed below:

GAMES, SUNDAY, JUNE 26th
EVENT No. 1
1/2 Oz. Accuracy

	%
White	99.0
McCandless	98.9
Lane	98.8
DeGarmo	98.5

EVENT No. 2
Dry Fly Accuracy

H. B. Eberman	99	7/15
H. Chatt	99	5/15
Vong	99	4/15
DeGarmo	99	4/15

EVENT No. 3
1/2 Oz. Distance Bait

	Avg.	L. C.
White	290 4/5	307
Fridenberg	231 4/5	243
Vong	188 1/5	243

EVENT No. 4
5/8 Oz. Accuracy Bait

H. Chatt	99.8
Mrs. Humphrey	99.4
McCandless	99.3
White	99.3
Vong	99.3
M. Mathie	99.3
Bornholt	

Salmon *and* Salmon Fishing

(Continued from page 8)

same maneuver, thus from successive stands systematically covering the whole extent of various pools. Before going down through one pool a second time it should be "rested" for a period. Occasionally one may go through a pool starting from below; then he backs up stream a few steps just as the fly is delivered each time.

The salmon does not come at the fly with the dash, or "boil," of a trout, but, rising, turns and seizes the fly underwater, and then, instead of initiating a series of runs terminating in jumps into the air, may carry it down to its subaqueous lair where it sulks, or "jigs" by making movements of its head from side to side. When this happens the attempt may be made to start the fish going by rapping against the butt of the rod, sending a "traveller" down the line to thump him on the nose (such as an iron releasing-ring), throwing stones into water or by "pumping"—making a steady or sometimes sawing lift of the line by bringing the rod straight up towards the perpendicular, then suddenly dropping the point and rapidly reeling in any slack line thus gained. While doing this the butt of the rod may rest in the groin, or be seated in a leather socket hung from the belt as employed in heavy salt-water fishing. When the fish does run the speed often is tremendous, and when he is played at the surface he makes a thrilling acrobatic display. He is more likely to jump when lightly hooked. We say "he," but of course it may be she; salmon anglers speak of the male as a cock and the female as a hen fish.

Salmon flies are never like unto anything in the air above or the waters beneath; they are "fancy" creations in which jungle-cock and golden pheasant feathers are most killing factors, and so much diversified that there is hardly any absolute standard for scarcely any of the patterns. The Silver Doctor is the most famous salmon fly. Says Edward A. Samuels in his book on salmon fishing (*With Fly Rod and Camera*): "At one time I had upward of four dozen Silver Doctors in my books, that I had gathered here and there, and hardly two of them were alike. If the body is of pure silver tinsel it matters little how the rest of the fly is made." Durham Ranger, Jock Scott, Butcher, Wilkinson, Popham, Black Dose, Royal Coachman and the two Fairies are others that are standard. Salmon seem to prefer the largest flies during the early spring fishing. Salmon flies often are dressed on double hooks.

While the salmon fisher has much to learn before he can make a success of trouting, the accredited trout fisherman quickly will acquire the details of the former's art. Mr. Edward R. Hewitt, of New York, had remarkable success on the Restigouche in June, 1921, in *landing* salmon of up to sixteen pounds or more, which were caught wading and from a canoe *on dry flies and with a trout rod.* The fish first were located in the pools and then he cast over them. The rods used were a nine-foot, 5¾-ounce tournament fly rod and a 10½-foot 7-ounce one. They were equipped with extended handles for body support in playing the fish, but casting was done single handed.

(Continued on page 55)

Eisner-DuPont "Gamester" No. 3000

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Waterproof Fabric chemically processed by DuPont.
Practically designed by practical Sportsmen.
Pockets complete for every purpose and use.
The achievement of Eisner-DuPont specialization.

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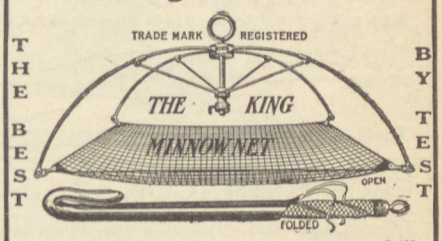
The King Minnow Net



THE BEST BY TEST

A combination of common sense, skill, and material, opens and folds like an umbrella. Is guaranteed unconditionally for one year; all we ask is that you return the broken net to the manufacturer for either repairs or replacement. No charge will be made.

Furnished in three sizes, 4x4 feet square at $3.25 each; 3x3 feet, $2.75 each; and 2x2 feet at $2.25 each. Ask your dealer for the King Net and assure yourself of an ever ready source of supply for live bait.

MADE BY
The W. H. REISNER MANUFACTURING CO.
HAGERSTOWN, MD., U. S. A.

Why Waltonians Use BARBLESS HOOKS

Trade Mark

They're humane, sportsmanlike, effective. The needle-like point goes in quicker, deeper. The Hump holds fish securely, yet does not cut or tear like the cruel barbed hook. Little fish can be released without touching and without injury. Tell your friends to use Barbless Hooks. Help save the fishing!

Ringed Barbless Hooks. Nos. 8 and 6, 20c doz. Nos. 4 and 2, 25c doz. No. 1/0, 30c doz. No. 3/0, 35c doz. No. 4/0, 40c doz. No. 5/0, 50c doz.

Single Gut Barbless Hooks. Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12—doz. 75c.

Double Gut Barbless Hooks. No. 2 and 1/0, 85c doz. No. 3/0, 4/0 and 5/0, $1.00 doz.

BARBLESS HOOK FLIES

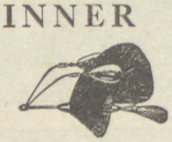
Wet Trout Flies to Gut. 24 patterns. No. 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 hook. Five for $1.00 or $2.25 per doz.

Dry Flies, no snell. 12 patterns. No. 8, 10, 12 and 14 hook. Four for $1.00 or $2.50 per doz.

Inverted Bass Flies. No. 1/0 Ringed Hook, no snell. 14 patterns. Each 35c. Doz. $4.20.

If your dealer can't supply you, send direct.

THE SHANNON TWIN SPINNER



Absolutely weedless and snagless. Lands every fish that hits it. Made with Red, Yellow and White Feather fly; and Natural, Red, Yellow, White and Black Bucktail fly (with Barbed or Barbless Hooks). **Price each, 85c. Musky size, $1.00.**

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Jamison Special Soft-Braided Line

No. 5, 12 pound test, 50 yd. spool, each..... **$1.00**
No. 4, 16 pound test, 50 yd. spool, each..... **1.20**
No. 2, 24 test, for Musky Shannon, each.... **1.75**

Send for Catalog of Jamison Fish Getting Lures.

THE W. J. JAMISON CO.
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739 S. California Ave., Chicago, Ill.

"Weller Classic" Minnow — Weighs ⅝ oz.

Truly A Wonderful Bait
Price $1.50

It Looks and Swims More Natural
Catches More Big Fish

Finish: Piko, Perch, Chub, Red Devil (red head with white body)

Order Direct if Dealer Cannot Supply

"Junior Size" Classic Minnow, weighs ½ oz., has one Joint. Price $1.00 each

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With the Lifelike Action Spells Success to All Who Use It. Ask Your Dealer for It

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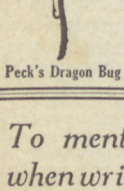

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Waltonian Activities

News of Izaak Walton League Chapters

Edited by ED. H. PHILIPPI

Executive Secretary

COLORADO AMONG LEADERS

A brief summary of the Denver Rocky Mountain chapter activities and the results obtained in Colorado is offered by Chapter President Sidney R. Sweet:

"An appropriation of $50,000.00 for a Federal Fish Hatchery on the headwaters of the Rio Grande River was granted. A motion picture, entitled 'Rainbow Land,' pronounced by critics to be the best fishing picture on the screen today, was authorized and partly financed by Rocky Mountain Chapter.

"Through our efforts pollution in a great many streams in Colorado has been eradicated and notice has been served upon the offending parties that other streams must be cleared.

"The work of our special legislative committee under the able leadership of George C. Franklin in defeating the transfer of Game and Fish fund merits our highest commendation. Through their efforts due notice has been served on all political combinations that the four thousand organized sportsmen supporting it will brook no interference or dissipation of our program of progressive propagation, conservation and preservation of the wild life of Colorado.

"National and State administrations now recognize the League as the dominating force in the conservation of wild life. This is shown by the fact that two bills were introduced in our last Congress to create a department of conservation, the executive head of which was to be a cabinet officer. We have the active co-operation of all national and state agencies dealing with conservation."

PROMISING FUTURE

Long Branch, N. J. The old officers of the Long Branch chapter reorganized at a special meeting held in this city recently. The new chapter started out with twenty-five of the best known conservationists in Long Branch and vicinity. Long Branch citizens are much interested in the question of the pollution of the Shrewsbury River and especially concerned over the refuse that litters their shores from the garbage dumped at sea. Benj. P. Morris, formerly of the State Game Commission, was elected Temporary President and Dr. A. L. Blaisdell, Temporary Secretary-Treasurer.

George S. Johns, Managing Editor of the "St. Louis Post Dispatch," who was unanimously elected president of the Missouri State Division.

WHO WOULDN'T BE LURED?

Rex Johnson, secretary of the Mt. Vernon, Mo., chapter, reports: "We had an old time fish fry recently at the Chesapeake Springs State Fish Hatchery, with about fifty persons enjoying it. Nine new members were roped in after we had filled them up with fish and coffee. We had as our guest of honor, Colonel Paul Hunt, Chief of Hatcheries of the Missouri State Game and Fish Department. This Chesapeake Springs Fish Hatchery, by the way, is the largest fish hatchery in the State of Missouri and claims to be the **Second** largest in the United States."

GOOD OLD DU BOIS ORGANIZED

DuBois, Wyo., one of the western headquarters for sportsmen, is now a proud possessor of an Izaak Walton League Chapter organized by Henry M. Seipt, of DuBois, Wyo., who reports as follows: "Last Saturday I realized what was my ambition for some time. I organized DuBois, Wyo., chapter, with a fine chance for a large membership. DuBois, Wyo., is nearly one hundred miles from the railroad and officers of the new chapter are all 'settlers' who 'packed in' to this section when there were no roads and the A.Y.P. Highway was a remote dream. These men have considered this territory their heritage and they now have organized to a man to resist the inroads of commercial interests who are destroying the last of Wyoming's beautiful scenery."

MASS. FORGING AHEAD

The Brockton, Mass., chapter held an enthusiastic charter night meeting at the Chamber of Commerce and the boys got away to a good start. It was decided not to elect permanent officers deferring this until the early part of September. A membership committee was appointed to make a drive for one hundred new members. Ten new members were signed up at the meeting following a splendid entertainment.

EDISON'S HOME TOWN ACTIVE

Jack Thummel, secretary of the Orange and Maplewood chapter, Orange, N. J., reports that this chapter has been completely reorganized and that the new membership is showing much enthusiasm and increasing activity towards making this chapter one of the leading groups of Waltonians in the East.

MO. CONVENTION HI-LIGHTS

Several resolutions and important changes were adopted at the Third Annual Convention of the Missouri State Division. One of the most important and timely resolutions is regarding the recent floods that have swept the Mississippi valley and recommends that the Izaak Walton League appoint a volunteer commission, composed of engineers and others of useful technical training who may assist the Governmental Officials who are charged with this tremendous responsibility.

Another resolution favors the creation by law of a permanent Game and Fish Commission, with terms of office expiring in different years, so that a continuous policy may prevail regardless of changes of administration.

Another resolution reaffirms an adherence to a closed season on game fish during the spawning season and recommends that suitable publicity explaining the benefits to be derived from a closed season be broadcast over the State through the medium of the press.

One of the outstanding changes in the constitution and by-laws provides that no person holding public office shall be eligible for office in the Missouri State Division or any of its chapters or act as a delegate to any of its conventions. Such disqualification, however, does not apply to the office of honorary president.

The Missouri Division has divided its state into sixteen districts and at each annual meeting sixteen directors shall be elected, one from each district. This

Window display of prizes offered in fishing contest by Greenfield, Ohio, Chapter.

plan will give the State Officers an organization with which to more effectively carry on the conservation activities of the League.

DISTRICT CHAIRMEN APPOINTED

Wm. B. Kemp, secretary of the Illinois Division, reports:

"At a meeting of the Illinois Division officers at Mt. Vernon, Ill., June 2nd, an organization was perfected to cover thirty-four counties in the southern part of the state. These counties comprise four congressional districts and a chairman for each district was named: 22nd, C. W. McDonald, Alton, Ill.; 23rd, Dr. S. A. Houchen, Olney, Ill.; 24th, Charles W. Creighton, Fairfield, Ill.; 25th, Wm. H. Edelman, Christopher, Ill. This will give the state division officers closer contact with southern Illinois chapters."

NATURE LOOKED ON AND SMILED

The Des Plaines, Ill., chapter was officially initiated into the Izaak Walton League of America under typical League outdoor conditions, on the evening of June 23rd. The entire charter night program was staged outdoors. Charter presentation, addresses, the serving of a barbecue lunch and the athletic contests occurred under the big blue tent and nature's major lighting system provided the only illumination. With the lengthening of the shadows, after three hours of activity, the more than 200 in attendance "called it a day" long to be remembered. Chapter President A. C. Korsgard officiated and felt at home in his grass carpeted rostrum. Officers and members of other nearby chapters had been invited, and in addition to the Des Plaines chapter, the North Shore (Chicago), Maywood, Ill., and Evanston, Ill., chapters were represented. The gathering place was the new cabin near Dam No. 2 on the Des Plaines river. This cabin, in the final stages of completion, one of the most attractive of all the cabins constructed in Cook County's Forest Preserve, sheltered only the commissary department of the evening and dispensed the food supply to the "picnickers" who "came and got it" a la cafeteria. President Korsgard called upon the officers of visiting chapters for short talks befitting the occasion of a joint gathering. Superintendent of cabin construction Peter Hoffman explained the modus operandi of this department in building the cabins on the Forest Preserve. Only such trees as are attacked by disease, he said, are used in building the cabins. To date thirty-five cabins have been erected in the Forest Preserves which comprise more than 35,000 acres. Hearty co-operation of the Cook County Commissioners in operations similar to that resulting in the building of this cabin, and which was fostered by the North Shore Chapter, was assured. The Des Plaines Chapter has adopted the Des Plaines River and will actively begin its work of cleaning up that stream which is classified as originally one of Illinois' beautiful streams, but now polluted. A committee composed of members from all other nearby chapters was formed to act as a joint advisory board in this Des Plaines Chapter undertaking.

President Korsgard was assisted in the preparation and handling of the meeting by A. O. Schuette, Secretary, Harrison Kennicott, Vice President, who is Chief Forester of the Cook County Forest Preserves and his brother Ransom Kennicott in the United States Forestry Service.

A BIG DAY FOR CENTRAL WIS.

A beautiful day, a large gathering, plenty of amusements, and talks that demonstrated fully what the Izaak Wal-

IT'S WHAT THE *YOUNGER CROWD* THINKS ABOUT IT!

NOW the whole world talks the language of this younger generation, follows their fashions, plays their flashing games—and obviously takes their opinion on tobacco matters very seriously, for the younger set's most favored brand is the *largest selling quality cigarette in the world!*

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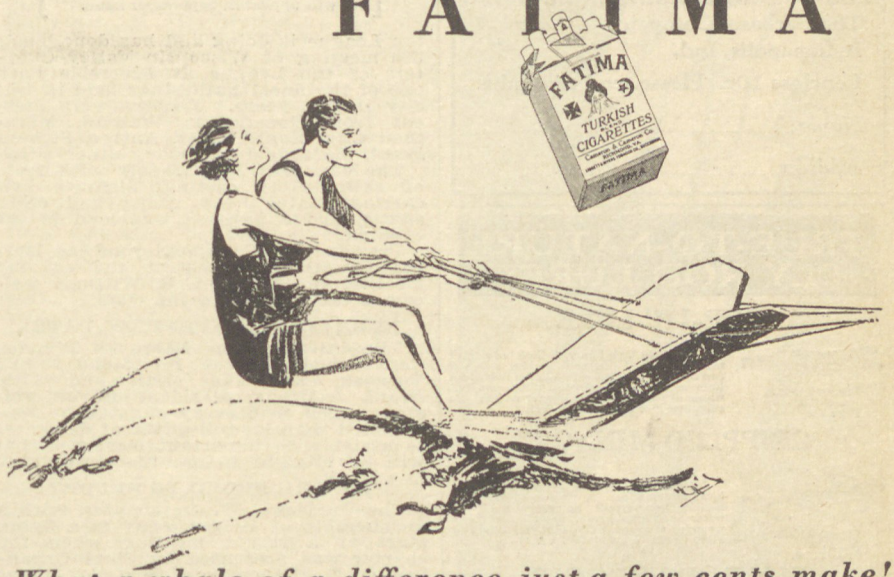

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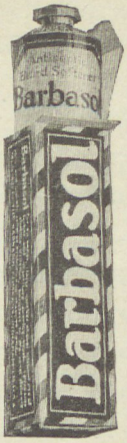

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No F-100
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CRIPPLED MINNOW

Length 2¾ in.
No F-90
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Actually represents an injured minnow in looks and actions! A very light lure with flexible fins and tail! Spinner at head! In water it glitters like a natural silver side wounded minnow! Made only in New Silver Flash finish! A guaranteed Killer!

FLY ROD FROGGIE

Length of Body 1 in.
No. F-80
Price 75c

Its looks and actions are those of a frog. It's a killer and at the same time the most weedless of fly rod lures. Flexible rubber legs guard the point of the hook. By a slight twitch of the rod these legs are made to kick just like a frog.

No F-80 Green Meadow Frog.
No F-81 Brown Meadow Frog.

FLY ROD CRAWDAD

Price 75c

A little light lure with a body about an inch long; squirrel tail claws, feather legs and tail. Made to float and for use with split shot. Natural and tan colors.

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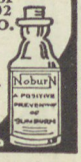
Send for free copy of "The Invisible Mask"



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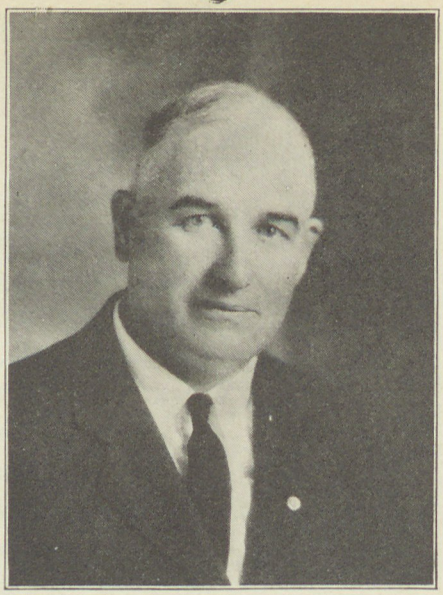


Wm. F. Huxtable, Pres. of the So. Dakota State Division.

[South Dakota State Convention Story will appear in September issue.]

ton League is doing and has done, made the meeting of Wisconsin Valley Chapters of the League at Riverside Park one of the finest gatherings held in this city in five years. Visitors were present from Tomahawk, Wausau, Marathon City, Eagle River, Antigo, Stevens Point, Marshfield and many other cities.

The day passed pleasantly with feats of skill in fly casting, distance bait casting, motor boat racing and other sports, and a banquet was held in the evening.

President H. G. Hinckley of the Merrill Chapter presided at the evening meeting and Mayor A. R. Wittman welcomed the visitors to the city.

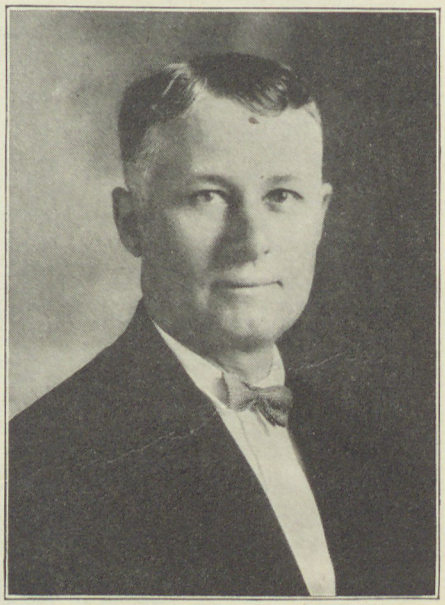
NEBRASKA CONVENTION DATES

The dates for the Nebraska Division Convention are set for Monday and Tuesday, September 12th and 13th. Frank J. Brady, president of the division, urges that every chapter be represented with its full quota of delegates to assist with important measures that will be brought before the convention.

WE ARE PROUD TO REPORT

The Onalaska, Wash., chapter, with a membership of 41, got away to a flying start at a recent meeting when the charter was presented by State Organizer C. E. Heineman of Seattle. About 40 Centralia chapter members attended the meeting, headed by their president Dr. Frank Leslie. Short talks were made by Dr. Leslie, Senator Somerville and Game Warden Otto Beausch, as well as by Mr. Heineman.

Accordion solos by W. Selberg featured the program. The chapter extended a vote of thanks to W. A. Carlisle for the use of the clubhouse. The chapter has taken over the Onalaska Boy Scout troop. A dance will be given, the proceeds to be used in fitting up the old pavilion as a gymnasium for the boys.



Geo. H. Wolfe, Sec.-Treas. of the So. Dakota State Division.

EVERYTHING BUT GRAND OPERA

Land, water and air sports formed a veritable three-ring circus for a crowd estimated by officials at nearly 5,000 persons who attended a joint picnic of the Fond du Lac and Oshkosh chapters at Calumet Harbor.

Planned by the chapters for the purpose of stimulating public interest in the outdoors and in the conservation purposes of the League, the picnic program, in the diversity of its events, showed the many avenues of recreation that the outdoors offers to the public and the value to the people of preserving the outdoor facilities which are the means for enjoying this recreation.

The picnic program was opened at 10:30 a. m. with a flag-raising ceremony by the Boy Scouts and with community singing. The Rev. W. C. Drahn of Oshkosh preached a sermon in which he stressed the importance of conservation and the adoption of senate bill No. 404, the conservation measure.

A picnic lunch was enjoyed at noon. Coffee was prepared by the Boy Scouts and furnished free of charge.

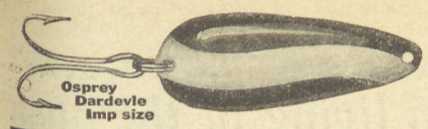
During the noon hour Sylvester Whitman of Byron, who contributed his airplane for the entertainment of the crowd, gave an exhibition of stunt flying. Whitman looped the loop, did the tail spin and went into nose dives with shut off motor.

Mrs. Estelle D. Hayes, an ardent worker in the So. Dakota State Division and a National Director.

Motorcycle polo between two Fond du Lac teams formed an exciting event of the afternoon program. A boys' trapshooting contest was an event which attracted considerable interest. At the conclusion of the program ninety-five winning contestants were awarded prizes. Throughout the day petitions were circulated protesting any movement to develop waterpower on the Wolf River. Addresses were made by Haskell Noyes of Milwaukee, Frank Grass of Sheboygan, secretary of the Wisconsin organization; E. A. Everett of Eagle River and Sherman Brown of Milwaukee, president of the Wisconsin Division.

N. H. PLANS FOR STATE MEET

Peterborough, N. H., chapter is securing for its membership many of the residents of the beautiful estates that surround Peterborough. Arrangements are now under way for the New Hampshire State Division Convention to be held at the Sargent Camp near Peterborough. Through the efforts of Major James F. Brennan and Algie A. Holt, the Sargent School of Physical Culture has placed at the disposal of the Peterborough chapter their summer camp. Major A. Erland Goyette has accepted the Chairmanship of the State Convention and with the assistance of a committee to be appointed in each local chapter, September 2 and 3 will see the



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for use with flies, Nostealums or other baited hooks, makes a combination especially attractive at this time of year. Quick change of fly without even untying line makes easy change of lure and assures better catches. Without fly 50c, with fly 75c. Send for catalog.

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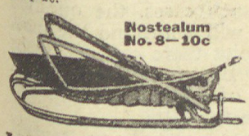

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greatest gathering of conservationists assembled at this camp that New England has ever seen. A drive for new members resulted in the signing up of many prominent residents.

GOOD SPORTS CONTRIBUTE

Ben H. Stump, president of the Clinton, Ind., Chapter is directing a group of good sports as his report will prove: "The Clinton Chapter held a formal opening Sunday, May 22nd, entertaining the boys from a number of other chapters in the district with trap-shooting and bait-casting, or perhaps it would be more nearly correct to say that we were both entertained and instructed in the above mentioned pastimes by the boys from the other chapters since try as hard as we could, none of the prizes remained in Clinton. John Rising of Greencastle winning a beautiful silver trophy in the trap event and all of the bait casting prizes were carried away in triumph to Jasonville in which place I am told that babies cut their teeth on the cork grips of casting rods."

A MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENT

The Ft. Clark Chapter, Peoria, Ill., was one of the head liners in chapter accomplishments during the months of June and July. This chapter under the leadership of A. L. Anderson, president, was successful in organizing the Greater Peoria Sanitary District, after more than a year's work. This Sanitary District will enable Peoria to build a reduction plant to take care of and treat all of its sewage so that when it reaches the Illinois River it will be pure water. Secretary M. C. Halladay has well stated: "Such an accomplishment is one of the greatest steps that any Izaak Walton chapter can accomplish. No matter how large or small your city, if you are polluting a stream, immediate action should be taken to stop it."

At one time the Illinois River was exceeded only by the great Columbia River for commercial fishing. Today it stands as the greatest open sewer in the world. The fish life is gone, the water is poison, caused by the sewage from Chicago, the forty-nine cities in the Chicago Sanitary District and all other cities located on its banks including Peoria. President Anderson modestly states "May I personally say to you that the entire credit for the Sanitary District should really go to the people of Peoria; however, the sentiment in favor was built up through the Izaak Walton League." President Anderson further states, "The sanitary district was publicly sponsored by Peoria chapter. Its attorneys prepared the petition; its members secured the signers and the League treasury paid the filing fee as well as much of the expense incident to preliminary proceedings prior to the vote taken. The money was secured by subscription and donations from members interested. I believe from our experience we could make some very helpful suggestions to other chapters in Illinois who desire the organization of a sanitary district and in that connection I desire to offer now to do anything that is within my power to assist in that direction. The laws of your state (Ill.) will provide ample means to enable you to form a sanitary district but we urge that the work be done solely by your chapter; keep politics out of it."

The county judge of Peoria County, Hon. Glen C. Cameron, himself an ardent Waltonian, has appointed three trustees who will constitute the governing board of the district. They are Emmett C. May, Robt. J. Phalen, and Louis T. Kelly, all members of the Peoria chapter. President Anderson was appointed attorney for the Sanitary District.

GLAD TO HAVE YOU WITH US

Milford, N. H., held its charter night Sunday, June 5th at their headquarters in the Lutheran Church. Many visitors were present. Dr. Ruskin presented the charter and entertained the audience with motion pictures and a lecture. Fifteen new members were taken in.

REAL CONSTRUCTIVE WORK

During the month of April, Dr. Waggoner, Mr. Meredith and Roxie Davis made a tour of five counties in the northern part of Kentucky in the interest of the Izaak Walton League and made as many as five addresses a day. Mr. Meredith showed his stereopticon views and gave his lecture at all places where Dr. Waggoner spoke. Five thousand people were spoken to. Great educational work was done. Court was adjourned in Mt. Sterling while all of the county officers and those present at trial were given a show.

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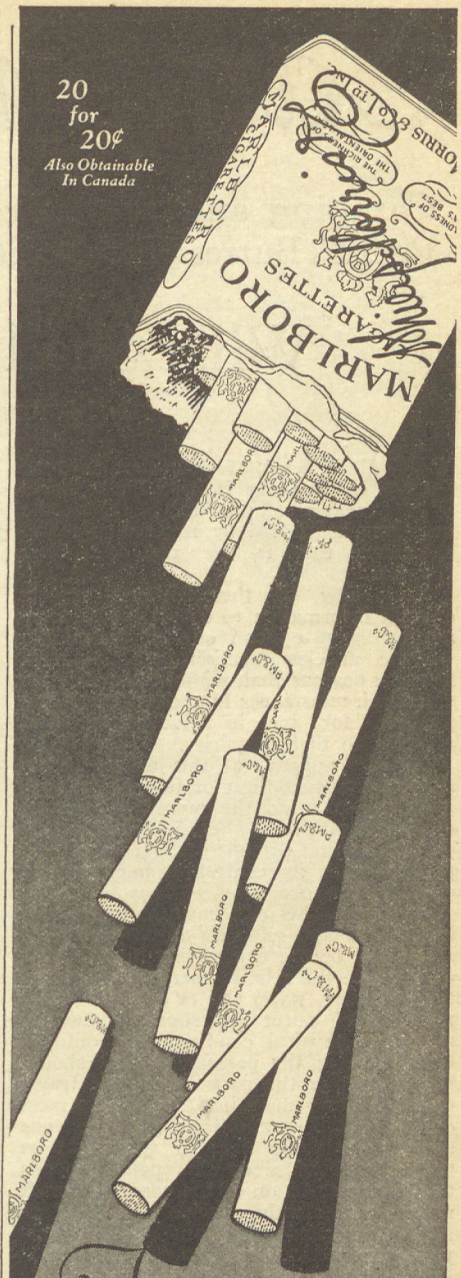

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Camping

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What Shall We Need?

By MURDO GIBSON

WHAT kind of this, that and the other thing is best for a north woods camping trip? Of all the questions asked me by my reader-correspondents this is, by far, the most frequent.

Very few of these letters contain enough information to enable me to form an intelligent opinion on the desirability of the articles mentioned, although it must be obvious that, without knowing the special circumstances in the case, it is impossible for me to give unequivocal answers to their inquiries.

For the purpose of this article let us suppose that two, three or four persons are planning to spend the month of August canoe-camping somewhere in that forested wilderness that extends eastward from the prairie edge in central Minnesota and eastern Manitoba.

As a premise that may seem definite enough for the selection of proper equipment, but, before committing himself to a decision on the relative merits of any particular brand, style, size or weight of any item in the outfit one should know the age, sex, physical condition and outdoor experience of the personnel. One should know whether the party intends to travel every day or remain in a fixed camp most of the time. In addition to all this, one should know the kind of waters to be traversed, because on this point depends the proper selection of the canoe. A craft might be perfectly suitable and safe for use on protected waters and small streams yet be impractical for extended travel over large, wind-swept lakes, where ample freeboard is a prime consideration.

Ninety-nine per cent of the canoes in the lake regions of the north woods belong in one or the other of four principal classes, or types. These, in the order of their popularity are: Canvas-covered, Wooden, Plywood and Birch-bark. The remaining one per cent are of the folding, take-down type used chiefly by sportsmen who make infrequent visits to isolated ponds.

Birch bark canoes are becoming scarcer year by year. Within the next generation it is likely that they will be considered a curiosity except in the far north. The main reasons for this are: increasing difficulty of finding suitable bark trees; steady decrease in supply of skilled Indian labor and the fact that the aborigines have come to prefer the white man's boats and would rather earn the purchase price of a factory-built canoe than go to the trouble of making their own.

Personally, I mourn their passing. They combine a rare degree of beauty and utility. Many of them could qualify as works of real art. The finest canoes seen at our most fashionable summer resorts are but glorified Birch-barks; identical in design, ribbing and sheathing to the crafts used by the northern Indians for hundreds of years. Substitution of canvas for bark, nails for spruce roots, the addition of glue, paint, varnish and a few refinements of manufacture constitute the only essential differences.

The modern canvas canoe is generally a few pounds heavier than a birch bark of the same dimensions but it will withstand a lot more exposure to the sun and, possibly, a little rougher usage. With reasonable care and a bi-annual coat of paint and varnish, a well-made canvas-covered should last at least ten years. I have used two of them that were more than twenty years old and they gave satisfactory service on long trips.

Nowadays, a lot of canvas-covered canoes are well made but the world-wide reputation of the best known makers was built upon the light, staunch and speedy crafts they made from cedar and basswood.

Certain prominent trade names have become so well known that the complementary words, rifle, revolver, camera, canoe, etc., are frequently omitted as superfluous. However, in fairness to manufacturers of similar, and competing, articles one should specify, whenever possible, the true brand or, else, none at all.

The vehicle of the wilderness.

Expert opinion is divided as to the relative speed of wooden and canvas-covered canoes. The former seems to be favored in Canada, where long-distance canoe racing is a popular sport. This Camping Department, however, is not particularly interested in the finer, technical points of racing craft. We want, rather, to impart what we have found out about the more practical features, from a camper's viewpoint, of the various kinds offered for our approval.

For use in small streams, where the canoe must often be dragged over shallows and other obstructions, I think the wooden type is much better than the canvas-covered. In such cases, the question is, Which bottom will withstand the most wear? On this point there can hardly be any controversy. But for long voyages, through all sorts of water, I would unhesitatingly choose the latter.

Actual experience, gained on several expeditions, when both wooden and canvas-covered canoes were used interchangeably by all members of the party, proved to me that the wooden canoes require more care, and are no easier to paddle, or portage, than the canvas-covered. I noticed also, that whenever the men had unrestricted choice of a canoe, for making a side trip, they invariably took a canvas-covered one.

Briefly stated, my opinion is that the wooden canoe will *outwear* the canvas-covered but will not *outlast* it, and the latter is easier to keep watertight throughout a season of ordinary summer weather.

As to the best model for an all-around canoe that is to be used to carry two men and their packs, I recommend a length of sixteen feet, generous beam, very flat bottom (with keel), and a depth of thirteen inches. For three men and their outfits the length should be eighteen feet.

Most standard stock, factory-built canoes, are too shallow for comfortable use on large lakes. The extra inch or two, that I advise, will add something to weight, but for the increased capacity, and feeling of security it gives, I consider this price justified. As to its catching more wind, that within certain limits might be an advantage. Vacationists do but little paddling against strong winds.

Canoes made of plywood appear to be growing in popularity. Those trappers and resort owners with whom I have discussed the matter speak highly of them. I have never used one, but I was favorably impressed with the design and general appearance of the few I have seen. There is also a paddle made from plywood. It costs more than the ordinary kind, but it is guaranteed not to split, nor warp. If it makes good on these points it is well worth the extra cost.

Tents—My choice of a tent for the aforementioned party would be the familiar, house-shaped wall tent. But it

would be made to order according to the following specifications: Material—high grade Silkalene, or "Balloon silk" treated with some preparation, or process, that renders the fabric resistant to water, mildew and sparks.

Fittings—Fisherman's "side line" cord for guy lines, ridge reinforcement, outside ridgepole ties, and for the inside clothes line that is stretched, permanently, between the peaks. Instead of the metal grommets (eyelets) generally used, I would substitute loops, made from webbing and sewed, not riveted, to the cloth. The sod cloth would be of light material, instead of the coarse, slow-drying burlap that some tent makers use. It would be twelve inches wide and extend all around lower edge of wall.

The Bobbinet front would be the same pattern as the tent door, but cut much fuller, to allow for generous overlapping at ground and down the middle. Some campers prefer to have no opening in the netting, but I find the divided door more convenient and equally efficient. It is difficult to make this style of entrance fly proof by tying, or even buttoning the flaps together, so I dispense with tapes and buttons at this point and rely upon a stone, milk can or a boot to keep the net in place. This plan simplifies income and outgo. I started to write ingress and egress but reconsidered!

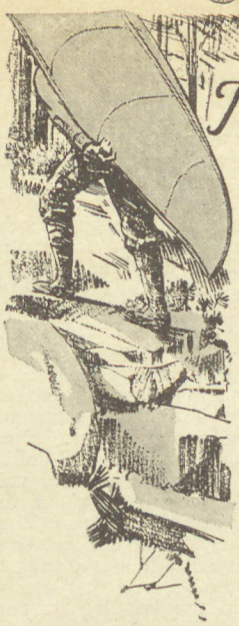
Dimensions—This tent would be as near seven by nine feet as economical cutting of material would allow, and the height would be full seven feet from ground to peak. This height gives ample head room and sufficient pitch to the roof. Walls would be two feet high, exclusive of sod cloth.

A good many campers forego the greater comfort of a wall tent because they imagine an "A," or "wedge" tent is easier to erect. This, I think, is bad reasoning. Should occasion arise, when a few minutes' delay in getting the outfit under cover might mean disaster, the wall tent could be pitched with its eaves touching the ground and the walls tucked under to form a floor covering and insect excluder. Years ago, before I was converted to the bed-canopy and open-front plan of tenting, it was my custom, during fly time, to put my wall tent up in that fashion whenever camp had to be made in a hurry.

Bedding—For the ten years last past I have used nothing but an eiderdown robe for my outdoor bed. It has given me perfect, year round satisfaction, and I do not anticipate making any change. The question of a mattress hasn't troubled me because practically all my camping has been in the real wilderness, where balsam or spruce boughs were nearly always available.

But, for the average, unskilled holiday-camper, gypsying along the fringe of civilization, where the cutting of an evergreen tree might be considered gross vandalism, I heartily recommend the type of bed that combines, in a single unit, a three-quarter length air mattress, insulating pad, woolen blanket bags and a water-resistant cover. With such an outfit one can be reasonably sure of a comfortable bed under almost any circumstances. The fact that our northern forest rangers are taking kindly to them is a good indication of their practical utility.

Not everyone can afford to buy special bedding for a short, annual camping trip. Those who must be content with blankets filched from the home beds are advised to make some sort of provision for a mattress. If there is likelihood of securing hay, straw, dry leaves or moss along the route, a light bed tick, open at one end, may solve the problem. It should be made water-resistant by treating it to a



Moose or Muskies

It may be moose or muskies—but it's all the same. If you want to get into real "country," you have to go back more than shootin' distance from the highways and railroads. The best game and fish country is the country that's hardest to reach.

So when you pack your duffle, boys—keep 'er light! There'll be some tough paddlin' up the river and there's a stiff portage at the rapids. But remember you'll have to eat and sleep, so don't forget the pancake "timber," *and above all* leave those ten heavy blankets behind and take a Woods Arctic Sleeping Robe instead.

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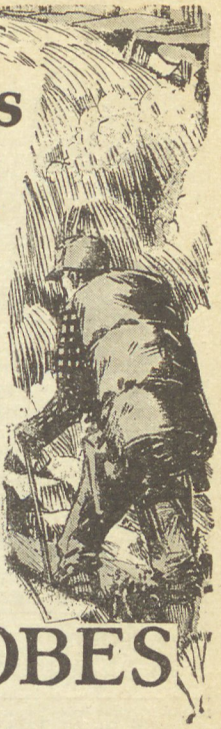

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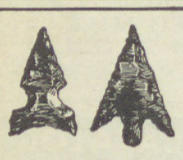

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L. W. STILWELL, Deadwood, So. Dakota

bath of dissolved paraffin wax, otherwise, dampness from the picked-up stuffing will make itself felt long before morning. A rubberized sheet will answer the same purpose, but I want to eliminate as many extras as possible.

Axes—I think every man in the party should have his own chopping axe, and every woman her own tomahawk, or belt axe. If half the axes are double-bitted, with but one really sharp edge, the dull blade may properly be used for cutting roots from tent floor, fireplace, bean hole and garbage pits. This will save a lot of cussing, and filing out of nicks. The reason for having a single bitted, or poll axe for each tent is the frequent necessity for riveting, straightening some piece of metal or breaking up interesting geological specimens. The poll axe and tomahawk then serve as anvil and hammer. Every camp hatchet should have a nail-pulling slot. It is pure vandalism to leave nails in forest trees. If in doubt about this statement, ask any sawmill man or lumberjack. He will likely know the widow of some sawyer whose death was caused by a flying fragment of a saw that met an imbedded spike in the last log he cut.

Packs—At a Canadian railway station a few days ago, I saw more than a hundred packsacks. They belonged to men that were bound for a nearby construction camp. I am interested in packsacks, packstraps and every other contrivance that tends to lighten the onerous labor of back packing. After I had looked them over I came to the conclusion that, of the fifty or more different styles in that lot, not a single one could be called even fairly good. Most of the bags were badly designed and had misplaced shoulder straps of unsuitable or inferior leather. Evidently they were made to sell, not to woodsmen, but to persons that knew nothing, or cared nothing, about the art of back packing. Numerous rips and tears, even on some comparatively new ones, indicated poor material and careless workmanship. The majority of these workmen were foreigners and I wondered what opinion they formed of our manufacturers and merchants when, in buckling a flap, the strap would break or pull loose from the cloth. I noticed that some such "accident" had happened to at least half of the packsacks in that group.

About fifty years ago a Frenchman of Duluth, Minnesota, designed and patented what the great majority of explorers, timber cruisers, forest rangers and sportsmen of the Northwest consider the best all-around packsack yet devised. Along the Minnesota-Ontario boundary the "Duluth" type seems to be the only kind of packsack the outfitters furnish to their tourist campers. I have used them for more than thirty years and have no hesitation about recommending them to the hypothetical camping party whose equipment we have been discussing.

Several different companies now manufacture this style of pack. All of them quote three or more *grades* as well as sizes. I have seen quite a number of these "seconds" and "thirds" and want nothing whatsoever to do with them. If the campers take my advice they will order nothing but the best grade and the *largest size* i. e. No. 3. For the ladies I suggest the "Swiss" or "Alpine" pack. They are ideal for loads up to twenty-five or thirty pounds.

Within the Glens and Forest Shadows

By GERTRUDE H. McDONALD

THE wild flowers, once so prolific, riotous of beauty in color and perfume, filling with fragrance and delicate shadings every woodland and glen of the midwestern states, are facing sure extinction. Not slowly but with lightning-like swiftness. This great destruction has come within the past few years, due to the easy access to all woodlots by automobile.

Wanton, thoughtless picking is causing most of the destruction. Knolls are now bare, where once the wild flowers blew, and the deep, murky swamps are desolate where the stately fringed gentian, in the not-so-long-ago, raised blue flowers of unrivaled glory.

The friends of the flowers have rallied, but the enemies are legion—the careless vandal pickers from the cities. The Wild Flower Preservation Society of Illinois has done excellent work in preserving and guarding these fragile reminders of pioneer days. The society has aimed to educate the children to enjoy, and not to pick, the flowers. It is the effort of the individual, however, toward preservation which gives the best results.

In my own case a strenuous campaign of defense has resulted in most astonishing results. Three years ago, I came back to the old farm in northern Illinois. On the farm is a twelve-acre woodlot which has been a haven for every known wild flower in this region. The woods have never been pastured to cattle for they eventually clear out all wild plant life.

My first gay trip into the woods was one of horror. Erstwhile beds of violets, trillium, lady slipper, bloodroot, and columbine were entirely gone. Scraggly patches of Dutchman's-breeches, and anemones, struggled for life where formerly the waxen masses had spread out almost unending. Throughout the woods it was the same. One famous bed of yellow violets was a thing of the past.

As the spring wore on, and the later flowers came up, I located here and there single blossoms where in other days the ground had been carpeted with rare and lovely colors. The nearby woods of the neighbors were the same. It seemed such a tragedy to find these exquisite gifts of nature sinking to utter extinction.

During that first spring I discovered easily the reason for the rapid extermination. Our woods is in a secluded position, a half mile from the main highway, and also some little distance from a seldom-used crossroad. Notwithstanding this fact, every Sunday autos lined the crossroad from dawn until dark while the holiday crowd wandered through the woods gathering the lovely blossoms. They not only picked, but, what is more deadly, pulled up by the roots the plants which have a surface growth, as in the case of the delicate ferns. With appalling indifference these pickers carried the quickly withering flowers to cast them to oblivion in an auto tonneau. The torn off roots, cast aside, dried up, and the fragile tops were wilted beyond reviving before these same people reached the city some ten miles away.

This thoughtless picking is only gratifying a momentary desire and the end is destruction to the flowers. If only these people would be satisfied to feast their eyes on the gorgeous vistas, then pass on and leave the pristine glory for others to view.

I put up "no trespass" sign with ab-

Jack-in-the-pulpit formerly abundant, now comparatively rare. The male plants are distinct from the female, hence if all the male plants are picked the remaining female plants cannot mature seed.

solutely no effect. The marauders came each week, so that Sunday became a day of harrowing experiences. Every corner of the woodlot was invaded and all blossoms dragged off. As a last desperate resort I used the threat of the sheriff. This was effective, but as it had to be repeated quite often it became nerve racking. In time, however, I became "hard-boiled" and minded very little the active vituperation of people with hands and baskets filled with the flowers, as I ordered them out.

Later in the spring I spent many days hunting the surrounding countryside, for the fast disappearing specimens of rare flowers which I transplanted to our protected woods. This transfer always with the consent of the original owners. These always shook their heads dubiously and predicted that I would never get the best of the "town vandals." I gathered, however, from far and near all my rare finds, and hid them in sequestered nooks and glades. Now they are a delight to behold. After these years of collecting and planting I have several rejuvenated beds of white trilliums, dogtooth violets, Jack-in-the-pulpits, wild orchids—only two plants of these, and one clump of columbine. All my hunting has not resulted in a trace of even one lady slipper or fringed gentian.

The usual visitation of spring vandals

Columbine, frequently suggested as a national flower. Wanton collection has exterminated the species in many regions.

Vacation Time is Resting Time

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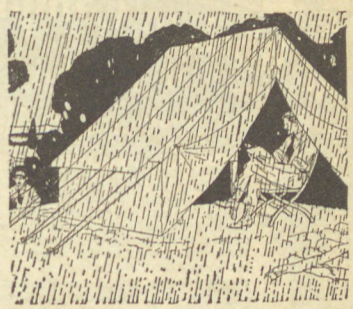

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took place this year, but a constant watch has preserved my few patches of wild beauty.

This ruthless, indiscriminate picking is going to eventually result in the extermination of the wild flowers. Our children's children will never set eyes on the wild beauty that once so prodigally filled the forests.

Two years ago the Illinois State Legislature passed a law in the interest of conservation. This helps the individual defender a great deal, although the law deals only with the sale of wild flowers. It prohibits the pulling up or digging up of plants for sale, or the white trillium, bloodroot, the lady slipper, columbine, the lotus, and the gentian. My experience, however, has shown that the appalling waste comes from the thoughtless picking.

Nevertheless, this law seems a ray of hope, a promise of more to come, a starting point for future conservation. It is welcome news, indeed, to those who have labored long, even in a small way, to save these exquisite, priceless flowers which are making their last stand in the few remaining woodlots in the midwest rolling prairie country.

The President's Playground

(*Continued from page 6*)

REFUGES BEING CREATED

SOUTH DAKOTA has wisely safeguarded as much lake and swamp area as possible, but needs still more. She has been wise enough to set aside a number of waterfowl refuges as well as upland game refuges. So far a total of twelve bird refuges have been created containing from 200 acres up to 18,000 acres each.

In addition to the bird refuges and the Custer State Park Refuge, the Roosevelt Refuge, containing 10,000 acres, and an Antelope Preserve of about a like area, have been set aside. What South Dakota now needs is many more refuges of about 1,000 acres up to 3,000 acres, surrounded by public hunting grounds, scattered throughout the state.

Predatory animals and birds are quite well under control, probably the most destructive left being the coyote. His depredations are being more and more restricted through Government and state cooperation.

SEVEN HUNDRED MILES OF TROUT STREAMS

THE Black Hills boast 700 miles of choice trout streams, many of which disappear for several miles and then reappear. Among the most noted ones are Grace Coolidge Creek (until recently Squaw Creek), Battle Creek, Rapid Creek, French Creek, the Spearfish Creek and Sand Creek, the latter actually being just over the line in Wyoming.

Until about 1886 none of these streams contained trout. Stocking began under difficulties. The first trout were sent into the Hills via stage coach by the Federal Government. Those fish were stocked in Sand Creek. Now eastern brook, loch levan, and rainbow trout abound in sufficient number and size to inveigle even the President to try his skill. Wonderful streams in a glorious setting filled with fish; who wouldn't be tempted to become a disciple of Izaak Walton?

Both large and small mouth bass are found in the lakes and streams. The large mouth is the most sought after game fish in the state. Next comes the walleyed pike, which is found in worthwhile numbers in seven lakes; then comes the northern pike, found in practically all the lakes of the state. Bluegills and crappies furnish much sport, and in the tributaries of the Missouri River may be found the channel catfish. Other fish of lesser value abound, including the much-despised German carp.

GAINED FISHING PROMINENCE QUICKLY

BEFORE the President went to the Black Hills comparatively few people realized that South Dakota offered choice fishing. The fish work of the state was retarded until 1925 when the fishermen began contributing their share to the game fund. A resident hunting license for $1.00 is good for both hunting and fishing; a fishing license at the same fee is good only for fishing. A resident large game license costs $5.00. Non-resident hunters pay $25.00, entirely too much for small game hunting, and non-resident fishermen pay $2.00. For the year ending June 30, 1926, the state issued 83,232 resident small game licenses; 1,009 resident big game licenses; 1,370 resident fishing licenses; 1,188 non-resident small game licenses; 43 non-resident big game licenses and 6,946 non-resident fishing licenses. All fees go to the game fund, but fines for violations go to the county in which collected.

FISH WORK BIG IMMEDIATE TASK

SINCE the fishermen are now "helping to pay the freight" the state is exerting a greater effort to replenish the fish throughout the entire state, particularly in the many fine lakes and streams located

(*Continued on page 56*)

In September Outdoor America Will Appear

Josephus and the Jet Hackle . . . . . *Ellis Parker Butler*
Antelope and Sage Grouse . . . . . *William L. Finley*
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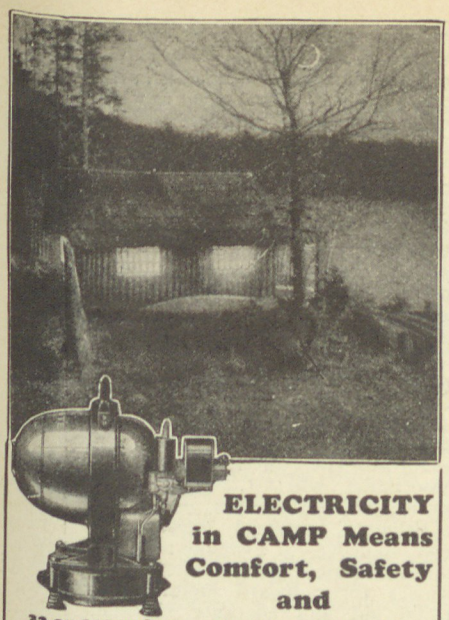

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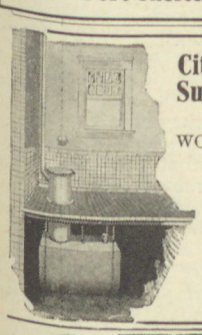

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Index of Advertisers
Page 59—this issue

An Open Letter to the Sportsmen of North America

(Continued from page 9)

of the Izaak Walton League, and in case they do give me the five hundred dollars this year, will it be any more than some other lecturers get for the same amount of service? Or would it be any different than what they did last year? Moreover, if they or any other game conservation association furnished all the feed for our birds here, would this be bribery?

Now as for my favoring the Game Refuge Bill, please let me say to one and all—I have never seen a copy of that Bill, nor have I ever heard it explained. Therefore, I ask any sane person—how can I be for or against it? I stand firm for what I know will protect our birds and will be the best for the most people and favor none, such as game sanctuaries and no shooting being allowed within a mile of the borders, so the booming of guns will not terrorize the birds in their haven of rest.

As the day in North America is past for getting something for nothing, I stand for a Federal gun license with the proceeds of which to feed our birds in such sanctuaries. I also stand for shortening the open season down to two months at the very longest, and a small Federal controlled educational bag limit, treating all states and provinces alike. Yes, in all cases I say "Federal controlled" because migratory birds are Federal property. Last month, April 12th, I caught a big gander that I had tagged on April 24, 1918. Since then this beautiful fellow has evidently crossed this continent eighteen times, and who in the name of common sense can call him anything but Federal international property? I decorated this dear old leader with two new tags, and a week or so later he circled high and with a long string of followers gave a few farewell honks and led his air-line special for Hudson Bay.

Now if the Refuge Bill stands for what I have outlined above, I stand for the Bill, but if it allows shooting in sanctuaries and other systematic slaughter, then I oppose it. In other words, I am opposed to any game laws that are not aimed in favor of future generations.

Now in closing, let me express to all what I consider is the greatest needful step for the sportsmen of America to take, and that is for all branches of conservation societies in our lovely country to throw aside all malice and envy toward one another and meet together in one harmonious convention and ask God Almighty to meet with us, and I am absolutely certain that in less than two hours we could form laws that would protect our birds and allow them to multiply by leaps and bounds, so that in less than five years the overflow for the hunter would be double if not treble what it is today. For good, sensible, harmonious game protection pays over two hundred per cent dividends.

Was Josephus, the trout, caught on a worm or a fly?

Read
ELLIS PARKER BUTLER'S
story. September issue,
OUTDOOR AMERICA

The Coffee Sportsmen Prefer

A SPORTSMAN has a dual nature—half Puritan, half Sybarite. But G. Washington's Coffee appeals to both sides of his makeup. His coffee must be good or it is not worth drinking—that's one of his reasons for preferring G. Washington's Coffee. He also prefers it because there is so much real coffee in such a small can. He buys and carries in G. Washington's can only Coffee—no grounds nor hulls.

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This coffee is the one great improvement in the art of having fine coffee in over a hundred years. It is "made" by experts and ready to serve. It has been properly percolated and vacuum dried and packed while perfectly fresh. Always uniform, and has that unmistakable flavor of real fine coffee.

G. Washington's Coffee is practically indispensable to the sportsman, be he Yachtsman, Motorist, Camper, Trapper, Hunter or Fisherman—Puritan or Sybarite.

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Boats and Motors

Canoe Associations

By EDGAR S. PERKINS

THIS department is constantly touching the fact that canoeing organized, means safe canoeing; therefore, it is logical that we should give our readers information on some of the larger organizations.

The American Canoe Association, which was started some forty or fifty years ago, is the largest organization in this country in view of the territory it covers. It is formed by six geographical divisions, which cover practically all the territory east of the Mississippi River, with the exception of some of the southern states. The divisions and their respective pursers are as follows: Atlantic Division, Frank Baldwin, 335 West 53rd St., New York, N. Y.; Central Division, Earl A. Murphy, 740 Park Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.; Delaware-Chesapeake Division, Granville Miller, 134 Prospect St., Merchantville, N. J.; Eastern Division, Andrew E. Anderson, 457 Reservoir Ave., Cranston, R. I.; Northern Division, Dr. Ray G. Ward, 199 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont., Canada; Western Division E. S. Perkins, 5742 Stony Island Ave., Chicago, Ill. The National Secretary-Treasurer, is Sam B. Burnham, P. O. Box 23, Providence, R. I. Any information may be obtained by writing to the address nearest you or to Sam B. Burnham.

The object of this Association is to unite all amateur canoeists for the purpose of pleasure, health or exploration, by means of meetings for business, camping, paddling, sailing and racing, and by keeping logs of voyages, records of waterways and routes, details and dimensions of boats, and collections of maps, charts and books. Any man over the age of eighteen years, and a competent swimmer, may join if application is made in the proper manner. The dues are $3.00 the first year and $2.00 each year thereafter. The ladies of the family as well as the youngsters may also join as members.

To those who appreciate the association with others interested in the same sport, this organization offers much pleasure in the way of Division camps and cruises, meetings and social affairs during the winter months. Many of the Divisions own property on lakes or rivers that the members may make use of at all times. Sugar Island, located in the Thousand Islands, is the property of the Association and usually the location of the Annual Camp and Regatta to be held August 6th to August 20th, 1927. Those interested in racing, both paddling and sailing, will find much keen competition in the A. C. A. Division and National Regattas. As a whole the financial outlay in joining this Association is well in keeping with the general low cost of the sport of canoeing.

The Middle States Canoeing Racing Association is an organization of canoe clubs devoted exclusively to racing and they have done much to bring that phase of canoeing to its present high standard. The Association has at present, thirteen member clubs among which are numbered some of the largest and most progressive canoe clubs in this country. The present geographical territory covered by this organization extends from New York to Virginia, taking in the Chesapeake Bay section. Readers interested in this organization may secure full information by writing to any of the following: Commodore Carl T. Majer, 2716 North Hope St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Vice-Commodore W. D. Havens, Washington Canoe Club, Washington, D. C.; Secretary-Treasurer Cliff E. Cartledge, 1731 Harrison St., Frankfort, Philadelphia, Pa. The 1927 Championship Regatta of the M. S. C. R. A. will be held by the Washington Canoe Club on the Potomac River at the Club on August 6th, 1927.

The Canadian Canoe Association has long been noted as a high example of canoe organization. It covers several divisions in Eastern Canada and the keen competition for entrees in the National Meet, held the middle of August, from their various divisions makes the Annual Regatta one of the greatest exhibitions of canoe racing skill to be seen. The Canadians from the beginning of history have been noted for their skill with canoes and the present day generation is no exception to the rule, though they have devoted more time to the racing angle of the sport.

Our fellow canoeists in Australia, where there are nearly ten canoe clubs, have several times tried to unite under the title of the Victorian Amateur Canoe Association, but for one reason or another, this organization has always hit the rocks of failure. The body is again active having been brought into being during the season just past and it seems as though this time with its firm foundation and intelligent direction it is well on its way to a permanent and successful career as an Association of racing and cruising canoeists. I am sure that all my readers join me in wishing enduring success to our brothers in the south.

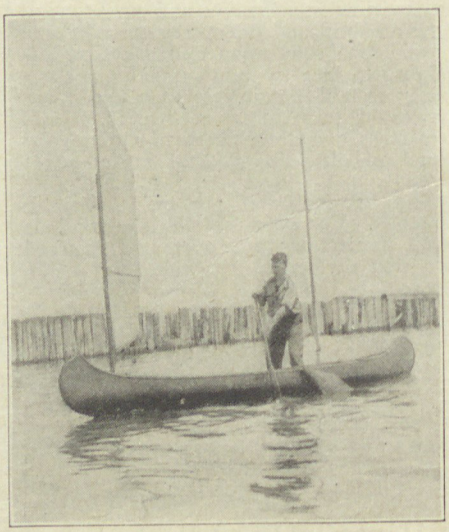
POWER BOAT ASSOCIATIONS

WHILE in the past years, due to the increased interest in power boating, many associations of this type of craft have been organized, such as the Mississippi Valley Power Boat Association. This body in particular has been an active leader in promoting the sport. Many of our readers, especially those in the small boat class known as outboards, will be interested to know that plans are being laid for the formation of the American Outboard Motor Associations.

This organization will be nation wide in scope and divided into approximately ten geographical divisions, and each division will be divided into smaller units. Any man over eighteen years of age and a competent swimmer is eligible for membership and juniors between the ages of twelve and eighteen who are competent swimmers will also be admitted. The national executive offices of the Association will be located in the Tribune Tower Building, Chicago, Ill.

A glance through the tentative constitution of the Association shows; Article II —Object—The American Outboard Motor Association will: 1. Render a national service to the owners of small craft. 2. Promote increased interest in small boat motoring. 3. Promote national, international, state and interstate regattas and cruises for outboard motorboat owners. 4. To aid and advocate national, state and local action or legislation favorable to water motoring such as the following: (A) Provide adequate housing and docking facilities. (B) Encourage and promote the installation of reservoir basins of sufficient capacity to maintain a navigable water level throughout the season. (C) To assist in creating a special national department in Washington to supply the small boat owner with reliable information on inland navigation. (D) To aid in combating the pollution of our inland and coastal waterways which detracts from the pleasures of small boat users. (E) To insure proper recognition of small boats and to obtain the courtesy due them. (F) To provide courses and other facilities for regattas, races, etc. (G) To influence the design of harbors and park lagoons to accommodate small motor boats.

It is easy to see from the above that this organization devotes its whole attention to furthering all matters that are close to the heart of the small motor boat owner and especially the outboard motor owner and as such it merits the earnest consideration and support of all such owners. The dues considered are $4.00 the first year and $3.00 for each year thereafter for active members; and $3.00 the first year and $2.00 thereafter for junior members. Any further detail or information may be had by addressing this department or writing direct to the Association at their Chicago address.



"Ed" himself demonstrating.

RIDING THE SURF IN A CANOE

THE writer has had the opportunity of observing more than one canoeist who has ridden the ocean surf and then tried it on the Great Lakes. You can tell them that it is a bad day and all that sort of thing and they will usually say, "Oh, I have used a canoe on the ocean." Well, it doesn't mean a thing as the writer has tried both and with the exception of tide rips, the lake surf is much the worse. The saltwater man will usually judge the waves by the wind and forgetting that he is on fresh water take his time paddling and after it is all over and the craft has been emptied out, he will say, either, "I never saw such big waves for such a light wind," or, "Gee, those waves sure come close together."

Last year at the club, on a fairly rough day with a good sea running and quite a bit of surf, some of the younger members were out trying their hand and one of the older boys put up his sail, took a passenger and went out through the surf.

He had picked the best place on the beach, pulled his stroke on the crests and in all seemed rather indifferent to the waves. When he got out beyond a couple of the younger boys, who paddled over, they said, "Say you did that easy."

He replied, "You mean easier than you two did it."

They nodded and he said, "Well, the only real difference is that I have been doing it for about fifteen years longer than you two." And they agreed that might make some difference, and all things being equal that is always the answer. There is nothing that looks easier than seeing an expert handle a boat and there are few things that are harder.

As stated, all things being equal, the difference of time spent would show in workout, but the expert will think of and do a lot of things that the novice will not. The old timer even with the sail up and passenger had his whole load aft of center which brought his bow well up and broke through the surf, while the boys were both sitting on the seats which caused their bow to dig right into the waves and consequently ship considerable water. "Old Man Experience" had watched his time to shove off from shore, noted any spot where the waves were not coming in straight or converging and avoided it and above all he was interested not in seeing how quick he could get out, but how dry he could keep and get out, consequently instead of smashing through a wave he pulled his stroke a trifle at the crest and then drove on with the result that he had merely worked his way over the wave without losing much ground or gaining any water in his craft and he did not slap the canoe into the hollow back of the wave but had glided into it and was ready for the next one.

Here is the dope in short form. The lake waves are a shorter distance apart, do not always come into shore straight and will crest or break in a much lighter wind than on salt water. Watch your chance to push off and pick the best place to go through; there is often a difference. One can get out often where two will get very wet or tip, if one man takes a position a little aft of center in a seventeen foot craft, a little further aft in a sixteen and about dead center in an eighteen, and either sit or kneel on the floor. If there are two in the craft, see that the weight is well aft and both use the floor. Unless it is necessary, do not smash through the wave and slam the bow down in the hollow, as it is hard on the canoe and you are not always ready for the next wave. Pull your stroke a trifle just as the crest reaches your bow, then when it is under the bow, drive over it. This is the easier and drier method and you are ready for the next wave.

One of the great debates along the waterfront is: Which is the worse, going out through the surf, or coming back through it? Observation in the last two days seemed to show that coming in was the trickiest as that was the way most of them tipped over. The fact that you made it out, is apt to make you careless on the way in. The water you shipped going out will not help you a bit on the return trip and you could see the waves when you left shore while now you must sort of guess or estimate and wait for the lift of the canoe to tell you their size. Although a hasty glance backwards may help some, it often upsets the nerves of others. If you are using the center of the craft do not try to ride them in, either let them run under you or shift your position near one of the ends. To ride surf properly with one man, one end should be rather light and the paddler able to guide the light end handily and quickly; always keep the boat straight in

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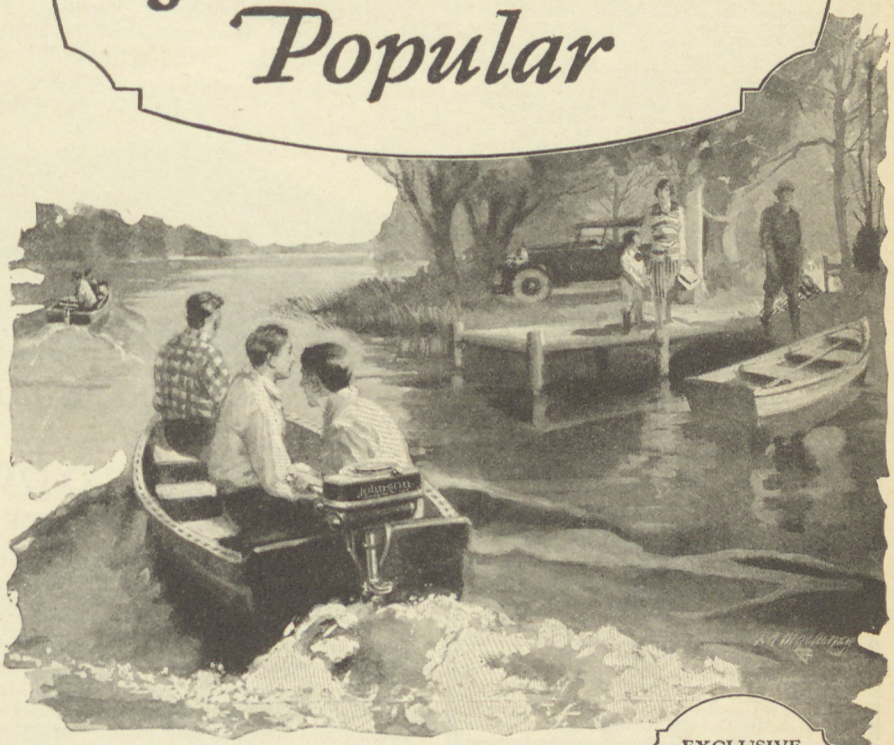

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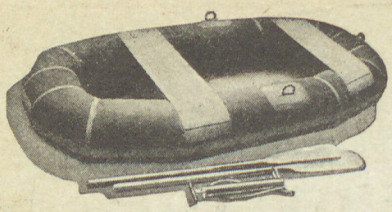

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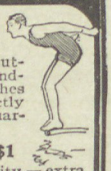

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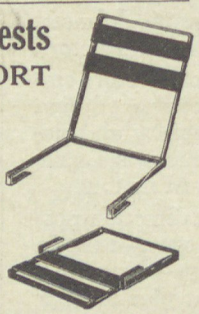

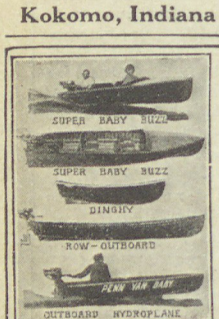

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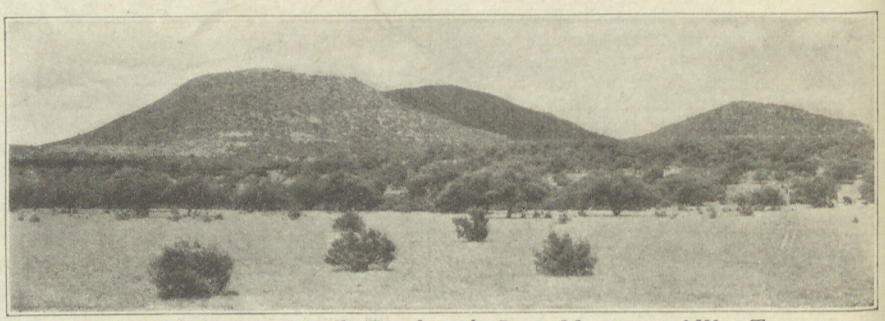
line with the wave effort. It is hard to swing a craft in the surf from the center and the best you can do is to keep the wave directly under the paddler, which is an awkward position to maintain and apt to end in disaster the minute you leave it. Once your wave is in the proper position which is a little forward of the paddler, stop paddling and use the blade only to steer, thrusting it in the water when needed. You can concentrate more guiding power by steering than by paddling and also it is easier to change. If you ride the wave in this manner, by the time you reach the beach, you will have shifted far enough back to avoid crashing on the shore. As a matter of fact, hop out just before you land and that will help to lessen the impact. Another thing in riding a wave where the canoeist continues to paddle rapidly after the wave is carrying the craft properly, more often than not in the most shallow, part of the surf where they break the hardest, he will slip off ahead of the wave and it will overtake him again just as it breaks and he is nearly always sure of a bath.

Remembering all these things will help you on your surf riding, but no amount of reading will help as much as piling up a lot of time doing it. Experience does wonders on the water, but mistakes are often expensive in human lives, so learn as much as possible before you try it and if possible have an expert along to help you at first.



Spring Mountain on Fowlks Ranch in the Davis Mountains of West Texas.

Great Sport in Texas

By JUDGE ESCAR FLOYD

OUR hunting party composed of Mr. Albert Hass of Iowa, Dr. W. Pingree Curtis of Illinois, and the author, met in San Antonio, Texas, Saturday evening, December 4, as we had previously arranged and left that night for Alpine, where we were met by our guides.

Alpine, the county seat of Brewster County and the gateway to the Big River Bend Country, with an altitude of 4,484 feet, boasts that she is the largest city in the largest county, in the largest state in the greatest nation in the world. She has an Izaak Walton League Chapter of enthusiastic members, a game preserve of more than 250,000 acres and owing to the wonderful water, climate, scenery and outdoor attractions, is one of the most popular resorts in the Southwest for sportsmen, tourists and health seekers.

On our way to Fowlks Ranch, we passed through historic and romantic Fort Davis, twenty-five miles northwest from Alpine. Fort Davis is one mile above sea level and about two hundred and fifty feet higher than Denver. We continued to climb the mountains from Fort Davis to Fowlks Ranch and as we wound our way around the mountains, overlooking the valleys, canyons and rugged mountains below us, the beauty of the scenery in all of the colors of the rainbow increased in proportion to our rise in altitude until we arrived at Fowlks Ranch at an altitude of more than seven thousand feet above sea level.

Our party left the ranch house for camp, Monday morning, and as we passed around Spring Mountain, we were so impressed with the scenery from a certain point on the mountain, that we returned later to Spring Mountain to see the sunrise. I have seen the sun rise and set from Pikes Peak and from other peaks, but nothing that I have seen, can compare in beauty and grandeur to the sunrise from Spring Mountain in the Davis Mountains of West Texas. As the sun came up over the mountains in the distance, we could see perhaps two hundred miles across Texas into New Mexico. It would well pay anyone to make a trip around the world to see such a sight.

Camp Hass, situated at the head of No Man's Canyon, at an altitude of about seven thousand, five hundred feet, was an ideal one. We were surrounded by mountains more than nine thousand feet high which are more rugged than the Rocky Mountains of Colorado or Wyoming, and with canyons from fifteen hundred to two thousand feet deep. There is an old legend that the only man who ever entered No Man's Canyon was a disappointed lover who committed suicide by leaping into the canyon.

Game abounds in this part of the Davis Mountains, especially California quail, blue quail and what is known there as fool quail, also rabbits, eagles, coyotes, wolves, wild cats, leopard cats, panthers, mountain lions, white tail deer, black tail deer, and flag tail deer. Flag tail are about half as large as the white tail and are usually found in the mountains at an altitude of eight thousand feet or higher. These deer are considered the wildest animals on the American continent and are a great prize for the sportsman who is fortunate enough to bag one of them. Black bear also abound in this part of the Davis Mts.

We were so busy sight-seeing and taking pictures of the wonderful scenery that we almost forgot that we had guns with us. One of our party, armed with rifle and camera, suddenly spied a big black tail buck deer at a distance of about fifty or sixty feet, standing and looking right at him. This caused the sportsman to hesitate as to whether he should shoot him with camera or gun. Finally, he decided that a number of fine venison dinners for his family and friends and a record head for his den would be preferable to a picture of the big buck. He shot but aimed too high and missed, yet the deer remained standing like a statue. Then he decided he could shoot better with the camera. In the meantime, the biggest buck he ever saw suddenly disappeared. When he returned to camp, he reported

that this particular deer was as large as an elephant and he expected his friends to believe him.

I have hunted for black tail deer in Colorado and other states and I am frank to say that I saw larger black tail deer on the Fowlks Ranch in the Davis Mountains than I ever saw before, and on inquiry I was informed that these big black tail bucks weigh from three to four hundred pounds. These deer are not so wild as the white tail and are possessed of much curiosity. They graze on grass the same as elk and are frequently seen on the sides of the mountains during the winter months, avoiding the cold winds and standing in the sun the same as mules, horses or cows.

A very unusual tragedy happened to one of the members of our party while he was hunting very carefully in cat-like fashion against a hard wind with the sun shining in his face (a big handicap) just before sundown when he observed about seventy-five or a hundred feet across a little ravine or draw, through the brush and trees, the feet and legs of what seemed to be a Jersey cow, trotting along quietly. Dropping down on his knees so that he could see better under the brush and limbs of the trees, the hunter could see that there were three animals in sight in a row and at the same time, one stopped in front of the only opening through the brush and trees. The hunter could see that it was a big black tail buck, but the sun was shining through this opening and when he raised his gun to shoot, the sun blurred everything, resulting in a clean miss. The second and third cartridge misfired (something that he had never experienced before) and the fourth shell fired and missed as buck number two took the place of buck number one in the same opening. By this time, the bucks had increased to four and were going excitedly around and around in a circle, as if they were stampeded. Seemingly the fourth shell had jammed as the bolt would not extract the shell (something also that had never happened before to that gun) very much to the disgust of the sportsman who had developed a good case of buck-ague by this time, overlooking the fact that he had a good and reliable 3A Eastman Autographic camera with him and under the circumstances, he decided that the only thing to do would be to return to camp and extract the shell. When the sportsman got up in disgust and turned to his left, there, standing within fifty feet of him was the big granddaddy of all black tail deer standing in full view just to see what it was all about. Still the sportsman forgot that he had ever heard of a camera

(Continued on page 51)

Where we saw the granddaddy of all black tail deer.

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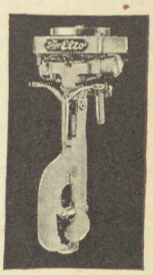

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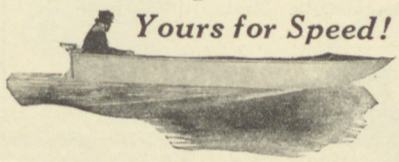

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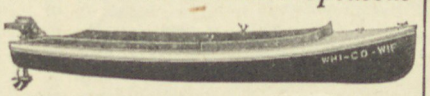

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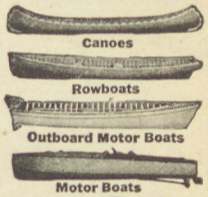

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Gun Rack *and* Game Fields

Edited by ALEC MERMOD

Illustrations by Charles Messerschmitt

"Snipe are very erratic both as to habits and flight."

The Wilson Snipe

THE Wilson Snipe commonly known all over the United States as the Jack Snipe, like so many of our game birds will soon be only a memory unless steps are taken to curb the slaughter and put a stop to the everlasting drainage of the feeding grounds.

All of the old timers are familiar with the habits of this sporty little chap, but many of the present generation have not had the pleasure of a day in the field after this elusive bird, so a short description may not come amiss.

When migrating they seldom move during the day, nor do they fly when there is no moon; they are seldom seen while making their long flight unless one just happens to catch a glimpse of them under the moon. When migrating they have no regular formation like ducks and geese, nor do they bunch up like blackbirds. They seem to be scattered all over the atmosphere, and every once in a while their peculiar cry will be heard. Evidently they call to each other so that none will get too far from the main flock.

The jack has an uncanny instinct in being able to select his feeding ground with only the light from the moon to aid him, and he seldom makes a mistake in locating a barren field. As this bird bores for worms the ground must not be too hard nor yet covered with too much water. If the birds happen to drop on ground that is not right they find it out very quickly and move on after a few minutes' rest.

I happened to be coming in from a duck blind late one evening and heard a snipe give the call which was answered by many others. I looked up and the air seemed to be alive with snipe, nearly all of them calling as they dropped down all around me. There must have been 500 birds in that bunch and I began to anticipate a wonderful shoot for the next day. Evidently this was one of the times that a mistake was made in the selection of a feeding ground, for when I got out the next morning there was not a snipe to be seen, and I did not locate them till after noon. The field in which I found them was, to all appearances exactly the same as that in which they had dropped the night before, but very evidently it was quite different.

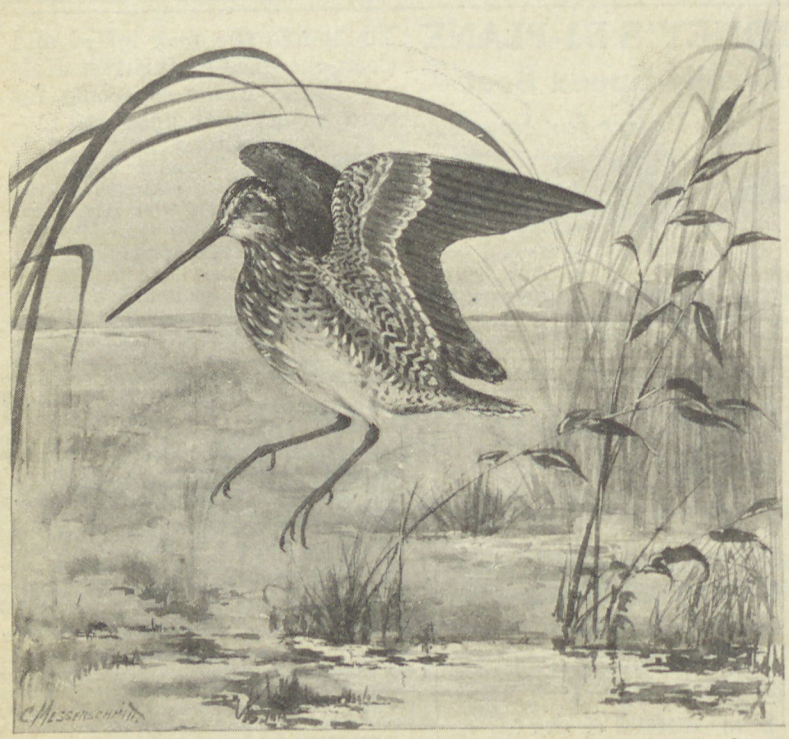
When feeding the birds seem to be independent of each other, and as a rule no more than 5 or 6 will be flushed at once, generally only one or two. Ground that has been pastured, where the growth is not too heavy makes an ideal feeding ground, and if there are a few persimmon trees scattered around so much the better.

The "jack's" sense of sight is very keen, equal to that of the eagle or buzzard, and his sense of hearing is very acute. The birds are especially susceptible to the human voice, so when snipe shooting refrain from any loud talking or your birds will flush wild.

The snipe is very erratic both as to his habits and flight. He is here today and gone tomorrow, and when he leaves the ground he starts off in a zigzag flight that is quite disconcerting to the beginner.

The Ute Indians have an unpronounceable name for this bird which means "corkscrew" and he is well named for his flight resembles that once useful instrument.

Before the Migratory Bird Treaty we of the central states shot snipe only in the spring, for it was seldom that the ground was soft enough in the fall to keep the birds here in any numbers. As a rule every one waited till April 1st to start out, for if the weather was cold, as it was generally at this time of the year the birds were very wild and quite poor in flesh, so we waited till they were located and had fattened up a little, which they did very quickly. Two or three days make a big difference in their weight, besides making them lazy, and easy to hit. As a rule when this bird takes flight he gives that peculiar call (scaipe) that once heard is never mistaken, but there are times when he will slip away without a sound and is out of range before the hunter has time for a shot. At best they are hard to see as their color blends with that of the cover, so the hunter must be on the alert all of the time or he will get very little shooting.



As snipe bore for worms the ground must not be too hard nor covered with too much water

Proper Loads and Manner of Hunting

As the "jack" is a delicate little fellow endowed with very little pluck he is brought to grass very easily so that the use of large sized shot is not necessary, neither does one want a heavy charge of

powder. The ideal load for a 12 gauge gun is 2¾ drams powder and 1 oz. of No. 10 shot, but as this load is not often carried in the dealer's regular stock the next choice is 3 drams powder and 1⅛ oz. of No. 10 or if No. 10 is not to be had size 9 will answer. The proper load for 16 gauge is 2½ drams powder, 1 oz. of No. 10, for twenty gauge 2¼ drams powder, ⅞ oz. shot.

After you have located the feeding grounds work with the wind at your back as the snipe always starts against the wind. This gives the shooter a little better chance. As stated before snipe start out with a very "twisty" flight, and one is apt to shoot in the wrong place. A Western friend of mine who had never seen a jack snipe very tersely put it, "Dang it all, I always shoot where they ain't," describing the reason for many a miss.

A bird flushed and not hit will rise to quite a height and if watched closely you will see him turn and circle back unless there is another good feeding ground near by, and he will drop behind the shooter only a short distance from where he was flushed.

Several years ago I was shooting near Monroe, Louisiana, and while the birds were plentiful they were wild and all our shots were at extremely long range, so our bag was not filling very fast. After my shooting partner and I were about worn out chasing the birds from one end of the field to the other we struck a spot of about an acre that seemed more attractive than any other place in the field. In the center of this spot there were two persimmon trees around which the snipe were more plentiful than any other place, so I posted myself alongside a stump and waited for the snipe to come back, which they did very soon, and for a few minutes I enjoyed some splendid shooting just about like ducks coming into the decoys.

Owing to the fact that the coloring of the snipe blends so perfectly with the cover and that when dropped, he always lies with his back uppermost he is very hard to find, so that the hunter should keep his eye on the exact spot marking where possible with some weed stock or bunch of grass, and walk directly to this spot, even then you may have to look quite a while before finding the dead bird. After reaching the marked spot a very good plan is to drop your handkerchief and then circle around until you have found the snipe. Do not attempt to make a double or you are apt to lose both birds.

I have shot over a great many good snipe grounds but have found very few that equaled Wet Prairie near Mitchell, Illinois. There were several hundred acres of ideal ground and snipe flocked there in countless thousands, and as fast as they were killed others came in to take their place. This was a favorite shooting ground for the market hunter, and I am not exaggerating a bit when I say that there were 50,000 snipe killed every spring on this prairie, for a number of years. Nearly all of this ground is now being cultivated so Wet Prairie is a thing of the past.

The jack has a very peculiar manner of lighting on the feeding ground as he drops head first, giving one the impression that he is going to drive his bill into the ground, but just before lighting he tilts up and drops on his feet lightly, and as a rule will run a few feet before starting to feed.

The Wilson snipe breeds close to the Arctic circle and lays only two eggs; the young mature very quickly and the flight starts South late in August. We of the Central states get very little fall shooting for most of the marshes have dried up

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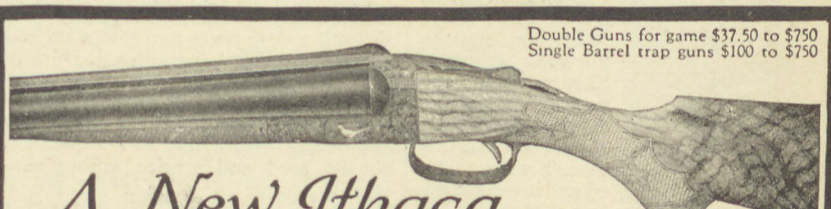

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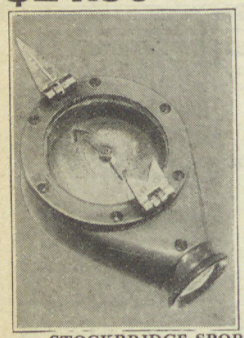

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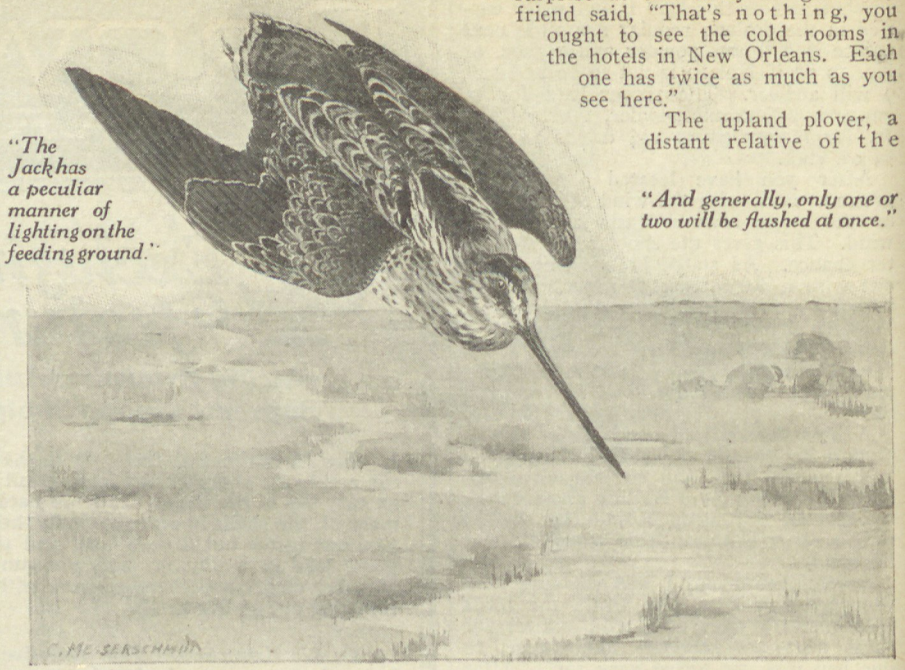

"The Jack has a peculiar manner of lighting on the feeding ground."

"And generally, only one or two will be flushed at once."

and wild turkey. When I expressed surprise at this array of game my friend said, "That's nothing, you ought to see the cold rooms in the hotels in New Orleans. Each one has twice as much as you see here."

The upland plover, a distant relative of the and the birds keep on to the Gulf states and even to South America.

Notwithstanding the fact that the sale of game is prohibited in all of our states, and that spring shooting has been abolished this species of game bird is still diminishing rapidly, and the question is "What are we going to do to preserve the Wilson snipe?" Shortening the season and reducing the bag limit will help, as will establishing game refuges and reclaiming some of the drained lands, but as long as the non-shooting public demand the right to have game served at their tables the "Bootlegger" of game will continue the slaughter. If a man has not enough sporting blood in his veins to take him afield where he can shoot his own game he should not have the pleasure of eating it, especially as this man does not contribute one cent towards supporting the Game Department which through its officers tries to enforce the laws enacted for the purpose of protecting and propagating all our game and fish.

There are men who will pay a market hunter almost any price for a dozen or more birds to entertain a few friends at a game supper who will refuse to contribute a dollar to any organization like The Izaak Walton League whose aim is to restore and protect our fast disappearing game and fish.

Louisiana was about the last state to enact laws prohibiting the sale of game, so until a few years ago this state was the market shooters' paradise. During the time when game was sold on the open market and served in all the hotels and restaurants I happened to be stopping at one of the best hotels in the South noted for its food and service, whose manager was a friend of mine from the West. When I asked him if he had any game on hand he took me to the cold storage plant and told me to select any piece of game I fancied and he would have it served to me at dinner that day. I believe that there were at least 300 game birds hung up in that cold storage room, consisting of quail, woodcock, snipe, upland plover, several species of duck, geese, prairie chicken, grouse, imported pheasant jack snipe, has been diminishing at such a rate that he is now protected for an indefinite period, and it is well that the government saw fit to make this move when it did or this bird would soon have been extinct. As it is we only have one today where we had a thousand twenty years ago.

This species of plover has many local names; in the South he is called "Papa Botte," in parts of the West he is called Golden Plover, and in other localities Grass Plover. In size he is quite a bit larger than the jack, and somewhat similar in color, but the legs and bill are shorter, for he is not a wader nor does he bore for worms. He does not require the moist ground that is necessary for the jack. As the name implies he is to be found on rolling upland prairies, his feed consists of such bugs and worms that are to be found on the surface. The flesh, like that of the other migratory birds, is dark and has a very pleasing, gamey flavor, quite different from that of any other game bird.

The upland plover is one of the first of our game birds to start South and arrives on the Texas prairies early in August, where in the old days he was killed by the thousand. When allowed to rest and feed for a week without being disturbed these birds would get very fat, but as a rule they were not given much time, especially near the larger towns. As soon as the first flight was in, word would go round that the plover were in and the hunters would start out at once. While rather wary and difficult to approach on foot, they will allow a man on horseback or in a wagon to come quite close, and that is the way they were hunted in Texas and Western Kansas. In the East they were shot over decoys which they come into very readily.

Even though this bird is protected for the next ten years it is very doubtful that we will ever see the upland plover in any great numbers, for the ever increasing cultivation of wild prairie land is destroying the feeding ground.

"I want to congratulate you upon securing the services of my good friend, Alec Mermod, as gun editor. I am sure no man in America is better qualified."
FRED STONE

More Game *for* America

(*Continued from page 20*)

ing to do so. But there is a fairly plentiful supply of really good men and women available who really do know how to raise game birds. The proper feeding and care of baby game birds is a truly high art and one must know more about foods and dietetics than the most skillful of dietitians in any sanitarium. I was told of a man who presented a game breeder with a lot of sharp tail grouse, telling him to feed them on wheat. This was done and all the birds died. Had they been fed on buckwheat, weed seeds and coarse berries, they would all have lived. I know another man who has a wretchedly small game farm, who, nevertheless, raises many thousands of valuable pheasants each year because he gradually selected a perfect mixture for his birds. I cannot recall the exact mixture but from the handful I examined I remember buckwheat, sunflower seeds (black Russian giant), linseed, hemp, wheat, cracked corn, kaffir corn, maize, millet, rye, oats, barley, chopped alfalfa, coarse sand, chopped charcoal, fine gravel, and several other ingredients beyond recollection.

Many of the present game breeders are ready to help a beginner with their experience but there is one place one should never visit for pointers on how to breed game. Rather, one might go to Zoos to see how not to do it. Fancy a Zoo placing a lot of common pigeons among rare and very valuable pheasants, such as the Great Argus Pheasant! The long pigeon lice will always destroy pheasants. I have really met but two or three Zoo keepers who knew how to look after game and ornamental birds, and they were not given sufficient money or facilities with which to carry on their work.

Sportsmen who have shot for half a century or more all regret the present and exceeding great scarcity of game. They feel thoroughly homesick when they go far out in the country, sometimes even twenty times the distance they formerly traversed, and don't see any game worth shooting. Their cry nowadays is: "Bring back the game!" Therefore, I say we must employ practical methods for providing an abundance of game. These old sportsmen fairly quiver with delight when they see my flocks of Canadas, Snow, White Front and Blue geese flying in the air. Even my tame mallard ducks flying across my valley bring the old light to their eyes and give them the pleasurable though reminiscent feeling of by-gone days. Therefore, let's help old Mother Nature replenish our game supply.

September Issue
OUTDOOR AMERICA

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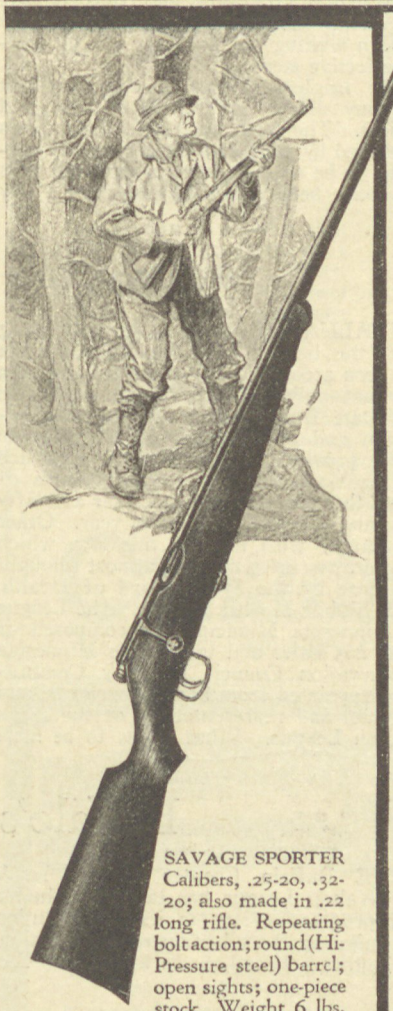

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See Page 59 for INDEX of ADVERTISERS (Display)

Patronize Our ADVERTISERS

Pollution

(*Continued from page 15*)

measure the progress made during the past generation in getting the pollution of English rivers under better control. They have had a sympathetic understanding of local conditions and by building up public sentiment suitably have succeeded in getting various offending parties to proceed with better programs, and thus obviate the former delays incidental to each party in turn waiting for someone else to initiate effective steps.

The English Rivers Boards have not had any direct representative from mill owners. The latter have had their views expressed by such of their number as happened to be on some city council and thus may have been chosen to represent a city on a Rivers Board. Only incidentally, therefore, have the industries had direct representation on the Rivers Boards in England.

The Germans in the Emscher and Ruhr Districts recognized this difficulty and have not only given the industries direct representation but have assessed them for a reasonable share of the cost of remedying stream pollution.

In this country, as in most others, *the industries as a rule have not done their share toward eliminating stream pollution.* How they should be best brought into line is a real problem for municipal, regional and interstate authorities.

Minnesota's Achievement

INVALUABLE work in the stemming of the tide of pollution in Minnesota has been accomplished by the passing of a new anti-pollution Bill, which centers in the State Board of Health the administration and enforcement of all pollution laws, provides a commission appointed by the Governor and requests funds of thirty thousand for the first year and fifty thousand for each succeeding year. Other states may wish to copy this law, which was drawn up with the utmost thought and care by the State Board of Health, U. S. Public Health Service, the League of Minnesota Municipalities composed of some 265 cities and towns, the Minnesota Conservation Council, Sanitary Commissions appointed from both Minneapolis and St. Paul and representatives of the Izaak Walton League. What seems to be most desirable is not so much more law as better administration and enforcement of the laws we now have. This Bill is believed to present one of the best and most practical programs for combating pollution. As it involves no new pollution law but is more in the nature of an administrative regulation than of a law, it should be comparatively easy to secure its enactment. The Bill provides for thorough co-operation between the Board of Health, the Municipalities and industries with a view to solving their pollution problems.

We regret that lack of space forbids printing more than a synopsis of this bill. Possibly in a future issue of OUTDOOR AMERICA *we may be able to print the interesting story of the achievement in its entirety.*—EDITOR.

Buffalo's Activities

THE Buffalo Chapter of the Izaak Walton League has taken a valuable and progressive step in its anti-pollution campaign by the adoption of a resolution, appointing a Board, to be known as "The Buffalo Board of Sewage Disposal." The resolution is very comprehensive, and undoubtedly will encourage and promote effective anti-pollution activities in Buffalo. Congratulations to the Buffalo Chapter.

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(3) **Advise you regarding methods of industrial wastes.**

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CHICAGO

Great Sport in Texas

(Continued from page 45)

and finally the five big bucks deliberately trotted off.

After returning to camp and relating the above experience, one of the members of the party said that he was up on the hill about two hundred and fifty yards on the opposite side of the draw and in the wind of the deer and no doubt that contributed to their predicament and stampeding.

Deer frequently came up at night within seventy-five yards of camp to get water. One afternoon about sundown, Pete Crawford, our guide, saw three does and one buck drinking water just below camp. Wolves and panthers often came up near camp at night and the noise and presence of the animals drove the Mexican wrangler into the house. We frequently saw fresh bear signs near camp. The country surrounding Camp Hass is a paradise for all kinds of wild animals as Nature has provided them with rugged mountains, canyons, trees, brush, water and all kinds of caves and food. It is an ideal country for sportsmen.

That part of Texas known as the trans-Pecos Country between the Pecos River on the east, New Mexico on the north, El Paso County on the west and the Rio Grande River on the south, is practically all a big game country.

The people of the trans-Pecos Country have many opportunities for constructive conservation work and there is no doubt but that they have the vision of a wonderful program which may include the harnessing up of the flood waters in that part of our great state by building dams and creating large reservoirs or lakes and thus save millions of dollars in cattle and crops every year. They can use the water to irrigate their lands and increase the value of their crops annually by millions of dollars and automatically provide great lakes for boating, fishing, hunting and other recreation.

In case the above program should be carried out, this section should have at least one fish hatchery, also additional small game preserves well scattered and well stocked with game. In my opinion, the Legislature should comply with the wishes of the trans-Pecos people and pass a law making the above described territory a separate zone to be regulated for the best interest of conservation and propagation of big game so that mountain sheep, mountain goats and grizzly bear may also abound in great numbers as they did in days gone by. The results of propagation with a few buffaloes, elk, antelopes and mountain sheep on small preserves near Fowlks Ranch, prove that these animals would do well in the Davis Mountains.

If the sportsmen and conservationists of the trans-Pecos Country will harness up their wonderful natural resources which Nature has so abundantly bestowed upon them and help carry out a similar program for all of Texas, with well connected and paved highways, then in my opinion the Davis Mountains and surrounding country will be one of the most attractive places for sportsmen on the American Continent.

The members of the Izaak Walton League in the trans-Pecos section, especially around Alpine and Fort Davis are doing their part well, but they need the help of other members, chapters, divisions and of the National Organization.

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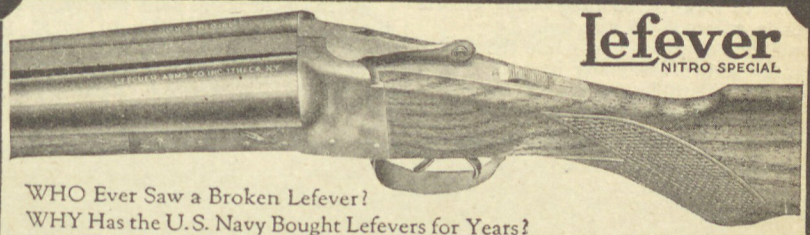

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Your Dog *and* Mine

Edited by OZARK RIPLEY

Summer Conditioning and Training

MUCH adverse comment is made against summer training of bird dogs without thorough investigation of the subject. Conservation ideas are uppermost, and the majority who are prejudiced against summer training conscientiously feel that the presence of bird dogs in the field at this period is prejudicial to the increase of our greatest game bird, the quail. In a way they are right, and then again wrong.

The self hunting bird dog of any breed is a great enemy to game birds. He breaks up nests and generally causes a heap of trouble, but in all things there is a happy medium, and during the summer the thoughtful handler can adjust training routine so that no game birds will be destroyed, nor their nesting activities mutilated in any manner whatever.

There is another class against summer training who are not at all influenced by conservation ideas, but instead think that it hurts their dogs to be worked during the warm months. They do not credit a dog with the ability to stand the exposure of warm days, and generally let their prospects or old experienced dogs do just as they please at home, preferably resting in some comfortable, shady spot.

Harm can come to a dog running him in the hot weather, and much training good can ensue too, if you are on the qui vive about learning topographical conditions, just what amount of work your pupil can stand, and give enough personal cynosure to locality, so the nesting efforts of quails will not be affected.

A number of years ago while the writer was training professionally he was forced to do a considerable amount of late summer work. After wheat and oats and rye were cut by the farmers he found ideal places for casting the dogs out without interfering in the least with the increase of game. Furthermore, he discovered that dogs worked regularly throughout the warm weather gained by it physically and every other way.

You may say what you please, but a dog for good health's sake requires more exercise in summer than in winter. If more kennel men observed this there would be fewer skin troubles and other diseases which are prevalent during warm weather, and best of all, many dogs would improve their bird work, as lots of bird work of the high class order has been hampered during the shooting season. In fact most of the foot-scenters and "roaders" have developed these faults because their masters tried to combine training and hunting at the same time.

One time I had sent to me a bitch out of old King Cyrano who was one of the worst foot-scenters I ever saw. That she could be cured of this was but conjecture on the part of the owner and myself. While I was not certain of changing her deplorable ways, because she had abounding hunt in her system gave me both hope and encouragement. A strong growth of rag had followed the cutting in several oat, wheat and rye fields. I knew very few quails were nesting there. All that had been had produced their beloved little young, and these by this time were rather husky chaps.

In the afternoons and mornings I took the King Cyrano bitch to these parts, always casting her against wind. Immediately I saw what I had anticipated, the breast-high weeds bothered her. She tried her old foot-scenting methods, but could get no results from them. Then all at once she began to carry her head high above the weeds and right away began on her own accord to discover that it was much easier to find birds in the wind, and almost before I realized it she had mastered the art of body scent, and thereafter handled birds under the most difficult conditions, when the previous fall she had had to trail them out like a hound, and only found about a third of what she did before she learned body scenting methods.

If you put a dog down in high weeds during warm weather, he is first of all bothered. Pollen of weeds annoy him. Bevies are young and afford poor scenting opportunities. If the dog has brains and nose he endeavors to overcome these handicaps. No matter how he has found birds previously nature tells him to improve his methods. He simply can't find them then foot-scenting. That wonderful nose goes up into the air, and all at once if the dog has been a trailing foot-scenter he finds he has mastered an easier and more effective way of finding his quarry in the wind and that he is far more certain of it and not as before always warning the bird or birds of his presence by foot-scenting.

Take dogs that have been worked all summer, they are in the best of shape for fall hunting activities—tough, keen to go, and the warmest of fall days do not tax them in the least, and their health is all the better for not having succumbed to the usual summer idleness, also they have increased their bird brain powers and general endurance.

Summer training has some drawbacks. Furthermore, there are obvious difficulties which cannot be overlooked. The trainer suffers a strain as well as the dog. He must employ his time either late in the evening or early in the morning, and pay particular attention to food. Poor food in summer causes more trouble than one can fancy. A dog that works to any extent during hot weather should never be given cornmeal or any heating food, which most times is the cause of that dreaded

Triple International Field Trial Champions, "Stylish Touch-stone and Pan Nat Peter." Owner, J. C. Weiler. This to me is the finest bird dog picture in existence—one that is not bootlegged. Do you like it?

skin disease eczema. Sweet, good, clean fresh meat is the natural food of a dog, and say what you will he will thrive on it better than on anything else. Vegetables such as cabbage, beets and spinach together with rice and clean stale wheat will supplement the diet and keep the dog in best possible form.

On account of the cool hours of morning in hot weather trainers use that time for working their pupils. The grass is wet with dew and ofttimes dogs develop skin trouble from coming into contact with it. It resembles very much incipient mange. So soon as it appears—usually the eruption appears first on the belly and legs—wash the dog all over with a weak solution of bicarbonate of soda and it disappears promptly.

The young hatchings of birds are not so frequently to be found early in the morning while the dew is on, as late in the afternoon. Watch your dog when he comes up on a bevy of young. Hold him under control, particularly so he will catch none of them, and insure his staunchness. It is quite trying to a dog old or young to hear a dozen or more of young quails "cheeping" on the ground. The temptation is strong to catch and chase. Well, if you can hold the bold boy then steady to point while mama quail and youngsters are fostering every sort of inordinate excitement you can bet thereafter he will be steady under all conceivable happenings.

There is an affliction that comes to bird dogs which are worked in summer before they are conditioned to heat, which sorely puzzles the amateur. Rabies comes in his mind, as well as the physical welfare of the pupil. Lots of dogs which have never been conditioned in hot weather after they have been sent along at a good clip all at once begin to stagger and work around just as in a regular seizure of fits. The old trainers call the attack "whirligigs." Get the dog in the shade or any cool place and no matter how the hind quarters seem to be affected in a short time recovery will be complete.

The real sensible summer trainer will select his grounds with great care. His main idea will be parts where the dog can find water and shade most any time, as well as birds. There are hardships connected with summer work, yet also many opportunities to improve your dog's bird scenting ability, bird knowledge, body scenting pointing and your own information about the habits of grouse, quails, pheasants and chickens.

A Dream

By Rev. Thos. E. Winecoff

Pres. Wyoming Div., I. W. L. A.

I DREAMED the other night that I died; and, being a fairly sincere clergyman, trying to live the Christianity I preached, they let me into heaven. But somehow, something was lacking.

Then suddenly there came swelling on the gentle breezes a note that thrilled me more than seraph's song or the diapason of archangel choirs—the bark of old Carl, my boyhood pal. And with him old Music, who guarded my cradle by day, and hunted 'possums and coons with my Father at night.

And Fan, who had far more sense than most men, and was admitted to be the best quail dog in three states; and Phyl, the beautiful white bull, with her heart of gold, who, in spite of her lack of nose, would backstand Fan on a point as beautifully as any champion in the world, and retrieve with the best.

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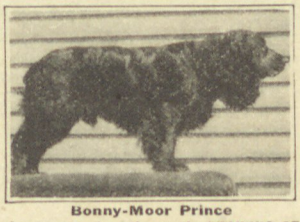

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Send 35c for 2 lb. trial carton. Postage 15c extra outside 50 mile zone. Address: The ThoroBread Co., Dept. R, Cincinnati, Ohio. In kibbled or meal form one-half cent more per pound.

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300 SPRINGERS Must be sold at once as the kennel is to be reduced to 50 dogs, owing to business changes. Special prices of $50 upwards. Send for new lists. No duty on our dogs.

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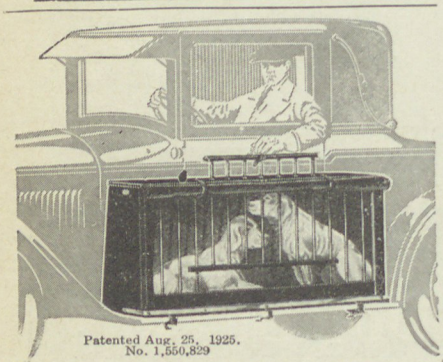

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And Snowball, the highbred spitz, who had no use for any man not in American uniform, and who fainted dead away with joy when I came back from France. And—last and dearest of all—Sultan, my wonderful Russian wolfhound, for whom my heart still aches—aristocrat and gentleman of all the dogs I've ever known, and whose company few men were fit to keep. With his great deep chest, the fastest thing, except an antelope, that I've ever seen on four legs, he could tear a coyote wide open with one pass, or leap twenty feet into a mountain stream and save a drowning child, whichever was needed; and though it took three extra good airedales at once even to keep him interested in a fight, he was the self appointed, gentlest possible guardian of every child in sight. None of the family have ever had the heart to own another dog since his untimely death.

All these, and all my other dog friends, even many I had never known before, came racing up and leaping on me with the joy that only a dog can show, and the love-notes that only a dog's yelps may sound.

And THEN—heaven was heaven!!!

In a near issue

OZARK RIPLEY

will have an article on

SPANIELS AS HUNTING DOGS

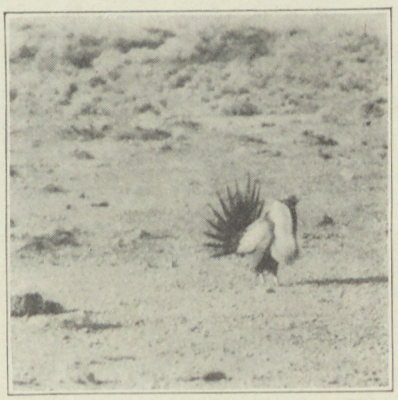

Photo by Wm. L. Finley

Sage Grouse strutting.

In September

Antelope *and* Sage Grouse

By WM. L. FINLEY

Also in September

Josephus *and the* Jet Hackle

By ELLIS PARKER BUTLER

Author of "Pigs Is Pigs"

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MR. SINCLAIR, Dealer in Insects, Dept. 75, Box 1424, San Diego, Calif.

Salmon *and* Salmon Fishing

(Continued from page 31)

A multiplying reel carried thirty yards of D or E tapered trout-casting line spliced to from 100 to 200 yards of fine-silk backing. The gut leaders were from fourteen to twenty feet in length with the fine ends of not more than three or four pounds breaking strength. Yet some of these salmon were gaffed under fifteen minutes from the time of the strike; and some Mr. Hewitt both played and himself gaffed while he was in the water. On one occasion in two hours' fishing there were 54 rises, according to the guide who kept tally, 14 fish hooked and 11 killed. The most successful flies were brown and gray palmer hackles tied on number 6 or 8 Pennell-Limerick hooks, preferably of the latter size.

"With this light tackle it takes time to land fish. One ran 600 feet in one run and another went down the river nearly half a mile, and was made to come nearly back by getting below him; then there were logs and foul-hooked fish, and fish where other fish hit the leader and broke it off. To add to the excitement, when another fish had got to 650 feet," said Mr. Hewitt, "I held him tight to turn him and the backing-line broke at the reel. The line was oiled and floated on top. Mr. B— rushed after it and picked it up and tied it to the end of his salmon line and reeled the knot down the guides, and by very skilful work managed to land the fish and return me my line and leader."

This trip was described in detail in an outdoor magazine the following November, and the concluding comments of so proficient an angler as the author are very pertinent: "My recent experience has confirmed me in the opinion that the regular salmon fishing method in low water when it is above 60° F. is the very worst possible way to take salmon. And regular salmon flies are about the poorest type that can be used under these conditions. Unless they are very small indeed any old trout-fly, fishing with two flies played on the surface and jumped from wave to wave, will raise more salmon than the best salmon tackle." Fish were raised in pools when persistent preceding effort by orthodox salmon technic failed to move a single fish.

This feat of Mr. Hewitt's easily ranks as one of the most notable contributions ever made to scientific angling; and I was privileged to witness moving pictures of the capture of some of these fish, which were exhibited before the Anglers' Club of New York at their annual fall dinner in 1921. Mr. Hewitt also had present the mounted skin of one of his conquests, a sixteen pounder. A reference in the London *Fishing Gazette* noted that the "Jimmy" pool was the main scene of this exploit, and that it was accomplished under special conditions inasmuch as the water was unusually low and salmon in immense numbers were lying in the pool awaiting a rise of the water. But the point is that the dry fly raised them when orthodox salmon methods failed.

COMING

WHEN THE DRY FLY WAS NEW

By GIFFORD PINCHOT

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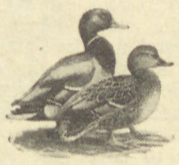

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Very small type pure-bred English call ducks. Nearly all variety of wild ducks respond to their soft enticing call. Hens **$4.00** each. Drakes **$2.00** each.

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MAKE BIG MONEY—We Supply Stock
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Warren Rayner Silvers measured with other good foxes are truer in color, softer in texture and more uniform in covering. The litters run larger and the pups more robust. Populate your outdoor kingdom with Warren Rayner foxes and look forward to a greater success than you ever dreamed.

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Please send further information about your plans for getting started in the fox business. No obligation on my part, of course.

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The President's Playground

(Continued from page 40)

in the eastern part of the state, which have heretofore been neglected.

Director Johnson feels that the biggest conservation problem confronting South Dakota now is the development of the fish work. A new bass hatchery has been operated for two years. Since July, 1925, a new trout hatchery and a new pickerel hatchery have been built. Through cooperation with the Federal trout hatchery at Spearfish, one of the finest in the country, and the chapters of the Izaak Walton League, the output from the hatcheries has been much increased by establishing a number of rearing ponds in which to place the baby fish where they are held until fingerling size or larger before stocking.

The big obstacle in the fish work of South Dakota is the absence of adequate anti-pollution laws. The James River, said to be the longest unnavigable river in the world, is quite badly polluted by both untreated sewage and industrial wastes. No serious statewide effort has yet been made to control this menace to the health of the people as well as aquatic life.

GAME AND FISH COMMISSION CREATED

UNTIL recently the state officer in charge of game and fish has played a lone hand, and has shouldered the entire responsibility alone. So far the game and fish work has been greatly handicapped by lack of active public support and insufficient funds to cover the state as it should be, especially in the matter of field men. The total income is still under $250,000 a year, of which sum less than $50,000 has been used to employ and pay the expenses of full-time field officers.

Many chapters of the Izaak Walton League were organized, then a State Division was perfected, and through their statewide effort an aroused public sentiment for the game, fish, forest and recreational work of the state has been developed.

A recent special session of the Legislature considered only two subjects: appropriations, which included the state park, and game and fish. They followed the example of a number of other states, adopted the Pennsylvania Plan, and passed a bill proposed by the State Division of the Izaak Walton League creating a non-partisan Game and Fish Commission of six members. The Commission will select the Director of Game and Fish and such other employes as needed and direct the policies of the Department. Director Johnson's record was such that he was reappointed by an administration of opposite political faith, and it is predicted he will continue the work under the new Commission.

By proper teamwork the people of South Dakota are now in better position than ever before to promote their conservation and recreational activities, and to further improve their wonderful playground for the benefit of everybody, including the President. And since President Coolidge has helped them appreciate the value of it, they will do it in real western style, too! No half way business for them.

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The value of silver foxes as an investment depends on the quality of fur their progeny will produce.

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holds the world's record for the highest priced silver fox skins ever produced. For an investment we offer Hawkeye Itasca Pure Dalton Strain silvers, inspected for fur quality by Sir Charles Dalton personally, as your assurance of value. Write for our exclusive proposition. No obligation—no agents to annoy you. Booklet free.

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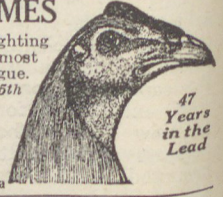

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ARMAND TREMBLAY, La Tuque, P. Q., Canada

Golden Trails

(*Continued from page 17*)

July 19—Monday

ALTHOUGH the meadow was very damp last night and a thin frost was on my bed and on the grass this morning, I slept well and warmly. This is the virtue of rubber and eiderdown. Was up about 5 and trying the long quiet run of water in front of camp. The fish here came out of their holes about 5:30 and just as the light became strong at the edge of the deeper water I picked up three speckled beauties on the same fly that I used last night.

This garden of peace and beauty, this fisherman's paradise, seems deserted, for I have wandered a mile from camp, up and down stream and have found no trace of man. It makes little difference. I am so used to silence and loneliness now that the sound of a human voice would startle me.

More than enough fish here. Fine big speckled beauties in every pool. Took two this morning after breakfast, just because I could not resist having a try at some pretty water, and they were the best in size that I have caught, twin eastern brooks.

I do not know which is better, the sweet, hot noon of the Sierra country, when the odor of sap is in the air and all life is humming and vibrant, or the evening by the camp fire, when the night steals on with soft footfall, or the morning with its freshness and new possibilities. Each day is an event, and events, according to philosophy, are things.

I can hear music. Perhaps my ears have been given a contact with another world that lies tangent to this. It is as though the great god Pan sat in the mountains yonder and practised for my pleasure on his deepest reed pipes.

The infinite variety and modesty of wilderness life appeals to me. Such perfect things responding to environment, or pushing through despite difficulties! Little, darting, curious, bright-eyed birds, little blinking frogs in an upland lake, sleepy and spotted fish moving like shadows in the pools.

I do not find that Kephart and other experts are right in their estimate of 20 pounds of food per week per man is necessary. Of course one must be a fisherman to get along with as much less as I have, must be sure that he can make a catch nearly every day.

July 20—Tuesday

LEFT Blaney camp at 6 a. m. For the first time I followed an unmarked trail. It bore southwest and in an hour or so I came to an old sign which read that it was the U. S. Forest Service trail to Mono Creek. It was a little used trail, but someone had been over it within two or three days, and the blazes and a few ducks were there. It went to the right of the river, now a broad, deep stream, and took me through deep forest where I saw aspens and white birch for the first time, then it went over sheets of smooth granite and paths of old glaciers. The altitude was 7,500.

At 8 o'clock Lake Florence came into view, a beautiful blue bowl surrounded by naked brown hills. I took the right shore of the lake, as it looked a little less formidable than the other. Stopped on a quiet, sunny beach of flat rock slipping down into very deep water and had a luxurious bath. The shelf sloped gradually, so that I could sit in water a foot or so deep, with a fairly warm temperature.

11 a. m.

THE lake is about three miles long and the north bank, that starts with a trail, soon cokes into cliffs and crevices that seem almost impassable, and are certainly dangerous, slippery and snake-infested. Had to go up and then down to avoid the flow of great rock slopes into the lake. It is four days now since anyone has crossed my path. Had a cold luncheon under the shade of a cedar and took a nap.

3 p. m.

CAME out at the west end of the lake to find a ranger and an engineer's cabin. I was invited in and found a map to mark my future route. It seemed good to see people again and I accepted the invitation of a packer for trail makers to stay in his tent for the night, starting for Hot Springs, Kaiser Pass and Huntington in the morning.

July 21—Wednesday

HAD a banquet last night. Jess, the packer, got some beefsteak, roasted ears of corn, tomatoes, white bread, jam and fruit, for supper. An old sheep man dropped in, said "hello" and sat down to supper with us in true mountain simplicity. Lots of flies and everybody dipped knife into the butter can and everything was greasy, but it was a great dinner, especially the bread and jam.

Above here they are building a dam to take the water of the San Joaquin for power.

Blaney, Vermillion, even Evolution valley, Wanda, Sapphire and Heart lakes are to be prisoned and tapped by the forces of man. In a few years they will change the face of this country and I am glad to have seen it now. Two husky young chaps came in during the evening from the Whitney country, walking, they said, at the rate of 16 miles a day. They started out with 70 pound packs, and were so exhausted when they reached the Middle Fork of the Kings that they had to rest on their backs for 5 days. They expect to make Yosemite in 6 days. That is a terrific pace, a sort of endurance test, and seems to defeat the purpose of a trip into this country. Their minds seemed solely occupied in making a record. I preferred talking with the packer and the sheep man about the ways of coyotes and mountain lions.

Did not sleep well last night. Too much dinner and the air, even in an open flapped tent, seemed close. This morning the good Jeff got up and made me flapjacks and coffee, and I gave him my sun glasses, as he said his eyes had been troubling him and he thought it was the sun glare on these bare rocks. Left camp at 6 and came over the power company roads for seven miles, then struck the forest trail downhill to Indian Hot Springs.

There are several campers here, quite a crowd, a forest ranger, hot baths run by the government, where the water comes at bathing temperature out of the earth fires and rocks. Will stay here and rest for two days. The fine part of the trip is over.

July 22—Thursday

HAD some interesting fly fishing yesterday, although I netted only three. The hot baths are restful and relaxing. This is an old Indian camp. The meadows across the river have several of these hot pools, three or four feet deep, enclosed in granite tubs.

Have gone back to simple fare again, by necessity, and feel better. Bacon, fish, biscuit, tea. No more voices of the woods, or music. Met two boys who are about to abandon a vacation sojourn here because they think they have not enough food. I told them how to economize on what they had, and gave them some soup powder, and they have decided to stay the week out. Gave them the last of my vegetables also, and they are going to cook them in with some real potatoes and invite me to supper. From this place on is familiar country to me, as I was over the Mono trail twelve years ago.

July 23—Friday

AT 10 o'clock this morning I came to Kaiser Pass—alt. 9360—after four and a half hours of climbing from Hot Springs. This was the last difficulty of the trip, as all the rest is downhill to the lake. It was a hard pull, but as this is my fourth pass I was able to negotiate it with less trouble than the others.

I end the trip in fine, lean condition. Still have emergency food left for a few days. This is a new road and a stage filled with vacationists had come up to look at the high country. They looked with great curiosity, and some pity and amusement, at the man with the pack on his back, the dusty clothes, ragged and torn, with a three weeks beard. But I wonder who will get the most out of their vacation. They will go to a good bed and good dinner with an ordinary feeling. I will approach these, and the world of men again, as one tasting delights, and will have memories that can only be bought with struggle and hardship, privation and loneliness. The music of the mountains can only be heard by those who face them alone.

THE END.

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Classified for the Convenience of our Readers

August, 1927, Issue Outdoor America

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Camps and Cottages—Continued

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Dogs

Hounds—Continued

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Dogs

Pointers and Setters—Continued

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FOR Sale: Registered English setter puppies, 8 weeks old June 8, $25 and $35. Also thoroughly trained English setters for quail, grouse, woodcock, pheasants. H. E. Sperry, Williamson, N. Y. (3-8)

THOROUGHBRED Llewellyn, Irish, English, Gordon setters. Pointers, Irish Spaniels, Chesapeak Retrievers, pups, trained dogs; describe kind wanted. Inclose 6 cents descriptive lists. Thoroughbred Kennels, Atlantic, Iowa. (1x25)

60 HIGH class pure bred English Irish Gordon setters and pointers. Broken dogs and young dogs all ages for sale. Some beautiful Stud dogs and bred bitches. Golden West Kennels, Dundee, Minnesota. (3-10)

FOR Sale: English Setter Pups seven months old, registered. Pictures if wanted. $25.00 and $35.00. L. W. Peyton, 407 W. Vernon Avenue, Normal, Illinois. (3-10)

FOR Sale: Pointer Pups. Best breeding. All papers. Whelped April 11th. $20.00. Dewey Christine, 6934 So. Irving Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

POINTER puppies, with breeding to register, bred from wonderful field dogs. Beautifully marked, guaranteed. Lock Box A, McConnellsburg, Pa.

DARK red Irish setters, Champion Bran of Boyne breeding. 8 months; Papers. $25.00. Alva Smith, Clearwater, Nebraska.

ENGLISH setters three months to one year old, $10.00 to $35.00. John Giblin, Stuart, Nebraska. (3-10)

ENGLISH setter pups, Eugene M. strain, best dogs that ever went afield. H. C. Guinea, Weiser, Idaho. (3-9)

ENGLISH setter puppies and dogs. Carl H. H. Baumann, 1109 Richmont St., Scranton, Pa. (3-8)

FOR Sale: Irish Setter Puppies, bred and priced right. Hope McDowell, Grove-City, Pa. (2-9)

IRISH setter pups, price $15.00 and $20.00. Write for pedigree. A. Weingartner, Minneota, Minnesota. (3-9)

POINTERS and setters sent anywhere on trial. Write us your wants. McLister Brothers, Brighton, Tennessee.

POINTER puppies for sale. Doughboy breeding, eligible, none better. Write for photo and prices. T. R. Lay, Sargent, Nebraska. (3-9)

POINTER pups scientifically bred. Registered proven strains, $35.00 up. Clayton Ansley, Worcester, Mass. (3-8)

Police Dogs

60 POLICE puppies, papers to register, imported and domestic breeding. Sired by nephew of Strongheart. None better bred, all colors. Females $15.00. Males $25.00. Open and bred females. Shipped anywhere C. O. D. on approval. Thomas Dailey, Hannaford, North Dakota. (6-10)

Dogs

Police Dogs—Continued

FOR Sale: Police pups, grown dogs, bitches, open and bred. Pedigreed Strongheart blood. Shipped anywhere on approval. For particulars and list write Karnak Kennels, Cooperstown, N. D. (3-10)

CHAMPION police puppies above ordinary quality but below ordinary prices. Hermosa Vista Farm, Route 1 AP, Saint Clairsville, Ohio. (6-10)

GERMAN police pups. Best of breeding. Eligible to register. Females $15.00. Males $20.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Herman Melle, Alexandria, Minn. (3-8)

PEDIGREED German police pups. Females, $20.00; males, $25.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. William Sova, Zumbrota, Minnesota. (3-10)

BEAUTIFUL police dogs, bitches, pups and stud; reasonable. Hedback Kennels, Cumberland, Wisconsin. (3x27)

DOBERMAN-PINSCHERS. Puppies and grown dogs. Reasonable price. Dr. Lueschen, Columbus, Nebraska. (3-9)

GERMAN police puppies, eligible for registration, two to six months old, $25.00 C. O. D. Stanley Jamison, Appleton, Wisconsin. (3-9)

PEDIGREED police dogs, bitches, pups and stud. Tell View Kennels, Junction City, Kansas.

Spaniels

IRISH water spaniels, genuinely curly coated rat-tails. Splendid retrievers, land or water. Wonderful intelligence. Easy trained and handled. All puppies from experienced workers. Also youngsters and trained dogs always on hand. Percy K. Swan, Chico, California. (7x27)

SPRINGER spaniels; small kennels, personal attention, with the most careful selection of stock, including two imported dogs bearing the best strain in England. Puppies of various ages. At Stud. Beau Jeste (Imp.) Wickham Kennels, Mound, Minnesota. (3-8)

SPRINGER spaniels. A few broken dogs and bitches, also, most promising youngsters. Book on spaniels; their training for sport or field trials. Price 50c. John Stewart, Minot, South Dakota. (3-9)

SPRINGER Spaniel Puppies. Double-cross Dual Champion Horsford Hetman blood. Will make winners and hunters. Cheap prices. Also high-class brood bitches. Frank Finkbine, Storm Lake, Iowa. (3-10)

A VERY nice large springer dog sired by Int. Ch. Jambok of Ware. A well bred bitch "Bred" priced to sell. Marathon Kennels, Wausau, Wisconsin.

COCKER Spaniel Puppies, Sired Champion Bellstone Bangson, Dam by Champion Guy Nebo, priced reasonable. B. Wiemeyer, 916 East Chestnut, Louisville, Ky. (3-10)

EXCEPTIONALLY fine litter black and white springer puppies from my personal hunting bitch. Richest blood lines. Roy Day, South Whitley, Indiana.

FOR Sale. American brown water spaniel puppies, purple ribbon from two to four months old. Price $20.00. Wolf River Kennels, New London, Wisconsin. (3-8)

FANCY Springer Spaniel Puppies. Their dam a champion. Investigate these before you buy. 20 to 30 dollars. Ragapple Prince at stud. Ragapple Kennels, Mayville, New York.

SPRINGER puppies. Dam, daughter of Horsford Harbour; Sire, son of Flint of Avandale. Inquiries welcome. G. Schuler, Orfordville, Wisconsin. (3-10)

SPRINGER puppies. Best blood lines. From good working parents. $15.00 to $25.00. Papers furnished. J. F. Meyer, Box 467, Chadron, Nebraska. (3-8)

SPRINGER spaniels. Some very choice farm raised pups, registered. $25.00. One trained bitch in whelp, cheap. Ship on approval. H. Robertson, Olivia, Minnesota. (3-10)

SPRINGER spaniel puppies of Beechgrove, Horsford and Avandale bloodlines. Liver and white, nicely marked. Write for particulars. Carl Fletcher, Brookings, S. D. (3-10)

SPRINGER Spaniels. Some fine liver and white puppies sired by "Chief of Iowa." Whelped June first. Chief at Stud. C. F. Widman, McGregor, Iowa. (3-10)

Dogs

Spaniels—Continued

SPRINGER Spaniels. Puppies old enough to work this Fall. Also youngsters and trained dogs. All papers. G. L. Gosney, 130 W. Pattit Ave., Dayton, Wash. (3-10)

WATER spaniels, pups. Half Irish, half Cocker. Well bred parents. Retrievers on land and water. Chas. Gallagher, Spencer, Iowa. (3-8)

COCKER Spaniels, handsome youngsters, from experienced hunters, registered. Peller Farm, Northeast, Pa. (3-10)

FOR Sale. Irish Water Spaniels. Genuine curly coated rat tail strain. C. C. Scharfenberg, Hayward, Wis. (3-9)

FOR Sale: Cocker Spaniel Pups and a few open and bred females, all colors and ages. Very highly bred. J. E. Horne, Red Oak, Iowa.

A FEW good Springer Spaniels for sale. Two fine dogs at stud. O. V. Brown, Dawson, Minnesota.

COCKER Spaniel pups, five males, 3 months old by Champion Heap Brave. Winners if shown. Don Sontag, Heron Lake, Minnesota.

FOR Sale: Springer Spaniel puppies out of Avandale stock, Beautiful Pups, Cheap. Leon J. Cherny, Rogers, Nebraska. (3-10)

FOR Sale—Springer spaniel bitch, over year old. Price reasonable. Will trade for good gun. H. J. Ricker, Lodi, Wisconsin.

NISHNABOTNA Kennels, Red Oak, Iowa, offer springer and cocker spaniel puppies for sale. Also a few mature dogs. All Bred in the Purple.

NORTHERN raised, hardy, Irish Water Spaniels. They find the cripples. M. M. Oliphant, Missoula, Montana. (3-9)

SPRINGER, male and female trained by professional trainer, reasonable. Also puppies. Dr. A. C. Johnson, Winthrop, Minnesota.

WANTED: Hunting spaniel, trial. Frank Klause, 3051 Redner Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

COCKER Spaniel Pups. Choice breeding. Obo Strain. A. M. Butler, Villard, Minnesota.

Terriers

DARE Devils. (Irish Terriers.) Protection, Playfellow, Pal for Kiddies. Only one man dog, fierce with strangers. Hunter. Noted for Courage and Brains. Litter registered pups for sale, bitch bred to Champion. Red Top Kennels, O. A. Teague, Texas. (4x26)

ESKIMO, spitz and fox terriers, $5.00 to $10.00, some registered. C. L. Buckingham, Ridgeway, Wisconsin. (3-8)

IRISH Terriers. Individuality, gameness. The companion you have always wanted. Registered. Dr. F. G. Dratz, Missoula, Mont. (7x26)

REGISTERED smooth fox terriers. Fine companions. Wells Kennels, Farina, Ill. (3-8)

FINE Irish terrier pups by the noted show dog and sire Langolee Rattler. Ellsmere Kennels, Macksburg, Iowa. (3-9)

WIRE Haired fox terriers, classy youngsters, healthy, show prospects by Champion True Sport. Reasonable. Also registered bitch in whelp. Caswell Kennels, Toledo, Ohio. (3-10)

A FEW choicely bred wirehaired fox terriers. Puppies and grown dogs. Marathon Kennels, Wausau, Wisconsin. (3-10)

SMOOTH coated male fox terrier pups; can be registered; $8.00. Joseph Pugnier, Cadott, Wisconsin.

IRISH terriers, quality puppies. Booklet furnished. Altura Kennels, El Paso, Texas, Route 1.

Trainers—Dogs

WANTED: Bird dogs for boarding and training, also spaniels. Yard work and force-retrieving taught; faults corrected in dogs any age. C. W. Tuttle, Ina, Illinois. (4x27)

LET me train your bird dog. Paul Otto, Winnfield, La. (3-9)

Dog Remedies and Supplies

TETRACHLORETHYLENE for worms. A safe treatment for puppies and an effective treatment for grown dogs in cases of hook and round worms and running-barking fits. This new wormer was discovered by the Department of Agriculture and found as effective as Carbon Tetrachloride but safer to use in capsules for dogs and puppies. $1.00, postpaid. Harrison Chemical Co., Dept. 15, Quincy, Ill. (7x26)

Dogs

Dog Remedies and Supplies—Cont'd

WORM your dog, give Revilo the genuine Tetrachlorethylene. Safer and more effective than any wormer yet discovered. Safe for puppies 3 weeks old. Avoid imitations by demanding Revilo—preferred by America's largest kennels. Cures running fits. Assorted capsules for dogs and puppies, $1 postpaid. Bulk prices sent on request. Oliver Products Co., Dept. 18, Quincy, Illinois. (8x27)

MANGE cured dog or horse in 24 hours. Guaranteed, $2.00, postpaid. Kirk White, Cooperstown, N. Y. (3-8)

KEN-L-DEN scientific, modern dog house. Free, illustrated literature. Kennel Gardens, St. Clairsville, Ohio. (3-9)

Firearms and Ammunition

HUNTING scopes, cleaning rods, Watson sights, bolt-sleeve sights, target scopes and reloading tools. Any folder free. Complete handbook 50c. Belding & Mull, 832 Osceola Road, Philipsburg, Pa. (3-10)

CLOSING out entire stock of genuine Mauser and Mannlicher rifles, Sauer shotguns. Lowest prices in the U. S. Send stamp for list. Baker & Kimball, 38D South St., Boston. (6-1)

EXPERT gunsmithing. Restocking to order from five to eight dollars. Thirty-five years experience. Work guaranteed. William Tietz, So. St. Paul, Minnesota. (3-9)

FOR Sale: Maxim silencers for Springfield or Krag rifles $4.00; Colt's vest pocket screw drivers 15c. Berg Bros., Inc., Davenport, Iowa. (3-8)

GEORG KNAAK Super Over-Unders-Sequoia Gun Bluer, the only complete satisfactory bluer, $1.50, guaranteed. Catalogue 5c. Sequoia Importing Co., 17 Spear St., San Francisco. (3-8)

THE Ovr-Unda gun for trap or field—the greatest improvement in a sporting gun in a generation. Circular on request. Baker & Kimball, 38D South St., Boston. (6-1)

WALNUT gun cabinets—Beautiful high light piano finish. Direct factory prices. Illustrated folder free. Corbett Cabinet Company, St. Marys, Pa. (3-10)

OVERSTOCKED, 30-06 cartridges, $2.50 per 100. D. O. Amstutz, Ransom, Kansas. (3-10)

OUR largest firearms list ever printed; many high grade prewar guns; 10c. Frayseth's Hardware, Milan, Minn.

RIFLE Telescopes for hunting and target. Send for catalog. Malcolm Rifle Telescope Co., Auburn, New York. (3-10)

Fish and Game Attractions

DUCK! Fish! Muskrat! Foods that bring them in swarms. Plant now. 31 years' experience. Advice free. Write for prices. Terrell's Aquatic Farm, 59 L. Blk., Oshkosh, Wisconsin. (3-8)

MINNESOTA giant wild rice seed. Write for special price for September delivery. MacGregor-Dennerly Company, Aitkin, Minnesota. (3-10)

Fishing Tackle and Bait

ANIMATED weedless bucktail and feather Bass flies, $6.00 per dozen; or your ideal from sample or faithful description at reasonable prices. Geo. F. Reinhardt, 1908 Washington Ave., Kansas City, Kansas. (3-10)

BASS Flies, 25c value, assortment of 18, $2.00. Trout Flies, 10c value, assortment of 25, $1.00. Guaranteed satisfaction or money back. Eastern-American Mdse. Co., 2621 Olive Street, St. Louis, Missouri. (3-9)

BEST yet, catfish bait, a little better than the best. Doughbait and prepared liver for throw lines. Price 50 cents each prepaid. Dealers wanted. W. W. Hughes, Bayard, Nebraska. (3-9)

CATFISH will bite. Send 50c for secret how to prepare a natural bait. No drugs or anything to buy. Bait easily gotten and prepared. Guaranteed or money back. Carl A. Haberlein, McPherson, Kansas. (5-9)

SOUR clams, best catfish bait, two pounds postpaid, $1.00. Doughbait, guaranteed for carp, two pounds postpaid, $1.00. Curtis Grigg, Hopkinton, Iowa. (3-8)

CATCH catfish! Get my successful plan; baits, tackle, water conditions. Send only one dollar to L. H. Davis, Calmar, Iowa. (3-8)

ANGLEWORMS. Anytime. Formula 10c coin and stamp. Merrill Holmes, Bradford, Ill. (3-9)

Forest Tree Nurseries

ALL kinds of evergreens for forest planting. Provide cover for game at a profit to yourself. Write for price list. Keene Forestry Association, Box 378, Keene, N. H. (3-10)

For Sale or Exchange

WANTED to trade, musical instruments, fancy radios, watches and jewelry, typewriters, for guns and diamonds. Valuable stock available. Honest dealings. John S. Redshaw, Granville, Illinois.

BARGAINS in new and used guns, binoculars, watches, diamonds. I buy, trade or sell. List free. Robert G. Parman, Arkansas City, Kansas. (3-10)

For Smokers

SEND 10 cents silver or stamps for sample package 20 finest quality mild cigarettes. Large tin special smoking tobacco sent for 10c. Direct-to-smoker. French Tobacco Company, Dept. D, Statesville, North Carolina. (3-10)

Game, Birds and Animals

SILVER black fox litters will be arriving at MacIntyres Ranch, Bathurst, N. B., Canada. Secure your registered proven breeder pair now, and own them and their pups when they come. 100% increase and upwards guaranteed on each pair. Deferred payment plan and ranching facilities afforded with full information how to feed and care for foxes. Secure them this month. Can accommodate ½ dozen young men—paying guests at ranch farm, Bathurst, N. B., Canada, for summer. Deep sea, salt water fishing, lobsters, clams, trout, salmon, cod, etc. MacIntyre Ranch, Bathurst, N. B., Canada. (3-8)

CANADIAN Government Registered silver black foxes. 15 years raising foxes. Easy terms. Priced according to age and pelt value. $300 to $700 a pair. Pelts bring $100 to $400 each. We buy all the pelts you raise. Valley Silver Fox Farm, T-2, St. Stephen, N. B. (3-10)

POULTRY, Pigeons, Canada Geese, Callers, Mallards, Peafowls, Stocking Pheasants and Games. Deer and fur-bearing animals. Milk Goats. Jersey and Holstein cattle. Pauly's Pheasantry, Kahoka, Missouri. (12-11)

MUSKRATS. For best results try our dark brown non-related breeding animals. Insure you larger and healthier offspring. September-October delivery. Northern Cedar Fur Farms Incorporated, Blackduck, Minnesota.

SILVER foxes, chinchilla rabbits, pigeons, mink, muskrat. Tell me how you are situated and I'll show you how to make big profits. Write for facts. Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colorado.

I CATCH from 45 to 60 foxes in from 4 to 5 weeks' time. Can teach any reader of this magazine how to get them. Write for particulars. W. A. Hadley, Stanstead, Quebec. (6-10)

SELLING ranch raised mink. Highly illustrated book on building pens and caring for animals mailed for $1.00. Davis Fur Farms, Inc., St. Johnsbury, Vt. (3-8)

FOR Sale: Mink, squirrels, raccoons, foxes, ferrets, muskrats, ginseng, rabbits, skunks, wolf puppies, opossums. B. Tippman, Caledonia, Minnesota. (3-10)

FOR Sale: Northern Mink, young or old, proven breeders; also Raccoon, Muskrat, Red and Cross Fox. Comfrey Fur Farm, Comfrey, Minnesota. (3-10)

RACCOONS—Dark Northern Illinois and Wisconsin Raccoons for fur farming or pets. $50.00 per pair. Elmer Johnson, Hinckley, Ill. (3-10)

GUARANTEED, Genuine Little English Call Ducks. Japanese Silkie Bantams. Audley Russell, Tekemah, Nebraska. (3-10)

MINKS—Best Northern Mississippi Valley Minks. Orders taken any time. Cold Spring Fur Farms, Box E, Homer, Minnesota. (3-10)

PHEASANTS — Golden and Amherst. Also Japanese Silkie Bantams. S. M. Snyder, Metamora, Ill. (3-8)

RAISE muskrats: Mink, raccoon for big profits. Write, Fur Farms Bureau, London, Ontario, Canada. (3-9)

SALE: Wild red fox. Coyote pups. Claude Clinton, Olive Branch, Illinois. (3-8)

Golf Equipment

FOR Sale: We manufacture full line golf clubs; woods, two fifty; irons, two dollars. Also leads, shafts and grips. I. R. Longsworth Co., Somerset, Kentucky. (3-9)

Help Wanted

FOREST Rangers, Border Patrol Inspectors, Railway Mail Clerks and other Government positions; $1,500 to $3,000 yearly. Vacancies soon. Particulars free. Write, Mr. Ozment, 119, St. Louis, Mo. (11x26)

MEN, get forest ranger job; $125-$200 mo. and home furnished; permanent; hunt, fish, trap. For details, write Norton, 236 McMann Bldg., Denver, Colo. (3-8)

MEN wanting outdoor work, qualify for forest ranger position. Start $125 month; cabin and vacation; patrol the forests, protect the game; give tourists information. Write Mokane, Dept. M-17, Denver, Colo. (12-7)

DETECTIVES earn big money. Excellent opportunity. Work home or travel. Experience unnecessary. Write George Wagner, 2190 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (3-10)

CARETAKER with means to acquire interest, trout fishery, fur farming, sporting club. Herman Schutz, Bayfield, Colo.

Home Supplies and Furnishings

CARD Tables: Send us $3.50 and we will send you, charges paid, the most practical and strongest card table you ever saw. ⅝ veneer top 30x30, nicely finished. Money back guarantee. Manufactured and sold by Kailer Bros., Naperville, Illinois. Reference—First National Bank. (3-8)

Indian Goods

BOW, Arrows, $1.60; Beaded Fobs, $1.00; War Clubs, Belts, Moccasins, $4.50; Dozen Arrowheads, $2.50; Beaded Hatbands, Headbands, Necklaces, $2.75; Eagle Feather War bonnets, $15.50; Everything in Ancient and Modern Indian Handicraft. Navajo Blankets. Birchbark Canoe, Catalog 25c. Chief Flying Cloud, Dept. OA, Harbor Springs, Michigan. (5x26)

INDIAN Crafts: Send for list of guaranteed hand-made Indian pottery, basketry, buckskin work, woven goods, beadwork, coin-silver jewelry, weapons, birchbark articles, etc. Reservation Prices. Address Mille Lacs Indian Trading Post, Onamia, Minn. (3-10)

BEADED trappings, ancient Indian stone specimens, antique arms, ivories, fossils, minerals, all kinds of curios. List ten cents. N. E. Carter, Elkhorn, Wisconsin. (3-8)

Miscellaneous

SALMON and trout fishing, also elk and stag shooting, interesting offers on application. Reliable information and service from experienced salmon fisher. Personally shot 76 elks. Best references. Bernhd Brekke, Trondhjem, Norway. Established 1880. (12-10)

FOOT trouble. If your feet ache, burn, scald, swell, blister, perspire, offensive odors, don't suffer. Write to the Miller Drug Co., Kimball, S. D. (3-8)

WATERWEEDS removed easily and effectively from any lake, pond or river. Write for particulars. Aschert Bros., 309 East 36th Street, Los Angeles, Calif. (3-10)

MINERAL rods on positive all money back guarantee, if not satisfied. Write T. D. Robinson, Box 87-D, Elgin, Texas. (3-9)

WINCHESTER, repeating shotgun, model 12, $39.60. Hampden, 15 jewel watch, $15.35. Both brand new. Walter R. Reed, Windsorville, Maine.

Outing Equipment

FOR Sale: Cadillac eight cylinder house car, two double beds, kitchen cabinet, wardrobe closet, water-cooled refrigerator, numerous other furnishings. For further information write: Fahler's Garage, Mendota, Illinois. (3-8)

WANTED: A 9x9 or 10x10 Stohl pyramid type tent. State age, use, condition and price first letter. Dr. J. N. Crawford, Bovey, Minn. (3-8)

TENTS for sale, new and slightly used. All styles. Write for catalog. The Hettrick Mfg. Co., Toledo, O. (2-8)

Patents

PATENTS. Booklet free. Highest references. Best results. Send drawing or model for search. Watson E. Coleman, Registered Patent Lawyer, 724 Ninth Street, Washington, D. C. (4x26)

Pigeons

HIGH flying tumbling pigeons. Wonderful performers. $2.00 per pair. Edw. C. Helman, 18 East High St., Springfield, Ohio. (3-8)

QUALITY pigeons at reasonable prices. Carneaux, Homers, and eight other varieties. Show birds; stock birds; and youngsters. Write me your wants. W. V. Moore, Sterling, Illinois. (3-10)

Poultry

LEGHORN pullets soon ready to lay, $1.50. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Illinois. (3-10)

Printing, Stationery and Rubber Stamps

MR. WALTONIAN—why not place your printing orders with a firm whose members are Waltonians? This is a positive guarantee that we stand four square behind all our work. We print anything from a card to a carload. Samples free. Waverly Publishing Co., Box OA, Waverly, Iowa. (3-10)

200 SHEETS and 100 envelopes, printed, $1.00. Write for samples. J. Brooks, Printer, 9 Race St., Glasgow, Kentucky. (3-9)

Rabbits

RAISE fur rabbits, chinchillas. Flemish Giant, New Zealands, Booklet 10c. Maikranz Rabbitry, New Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

RAISE rabbits—It pays. Buy pedigreed stock. Illustrated book 10c. Maikranz Rabbitry, New Bethlehem, Pa. (5-8)

Real Estate

THE finest and most complete summer home in Northern Minnesota, known as Homaji Lodge, located 54 miles north of Duluth, includes 200 acres, of which about 175 acres is Virgin pine, spruce, birch, and other varieties of native timber. The main building is of large pine logs, stained a dark mahogany, all modern conveniences, completely and tastefully furnished and comfortably accommodates 12 people. Located on the shore of one of the three beautiful lakes which front on the property. Ten other substantial buildings, including caretaker's cottage and extensive fruit, flower and vegetable gardens. Splendid facilities for bathing, boating, fishing, and hunting. A most desirable property for a family or a small club. Isolated by a private half mile drive through the woods but easily accessible by owner or guests. Price $32,000 on terms. Improvements alone cost over $50,000. Half mile frontage, with the finest sand and gravel beach on the North Shore of Lake Superior. Nearly all of this tract of 94 ¼ acres is covered with a splendid growth of 10 or more varieties of timber, enough of which could be used for building several cabins, without detracting from appearance of the balance. Located on State Highway No. 1, Duluth to Port Arthur, one of the best hard surfaced roads in the State, and no doubt the most scenic, and only half mile from Brule River, a famous trout stream. Price $4,500. For full particulars of either of above properties, or other lake and river frontage, write Church Land Co., Duluth, Minn.

DEER, goats and sheep at one view. Excellent big game hunting and virgin trout and steel head fishing. I have the only deeded and inhabited tract for sale in six thousand square miles of this territory, in Central Idaho. I will superintend construction and maintaining of summer homes and hunting lodges. Airplane landing on property at small cost. References exchanged. E. C. Pence, 114 E. Randolph St., Huntington Park, Calif.

313-9/10 ACRES on railroad and Kootenai River opposite Roosveldt Highway. Natural Deer and Bighorn Sheep preserve. Three sides join Forest preserve. Ever running spring; many buildings; no debt. Price $5,500.00. Elmer E. Ellsworth, Ural, Montana. (2-9)

FOUR Lakes, 920 acres, North Central Michigan. Wonderful hunting and fishing. Big game and fish. Splendid for resort. Accessible to two Michigan Main Trunk Line Highways. About 5 miles frontage. 20% down, 4 years for balance. G. M. Porter, Muskegon, Michigan.

FOR Sale: Six hundred feet beautifully wooded frontage, fence, lake, Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservation, Wisconsin. Fine Sandy Beach. Reasonably priced. Will divide. Cooper, 476 N. Austin Blvd., Oak Park, Illinois. (3-8)

FOR Sale: 160 acres, well timbered with pine, spruce, balsam, cedar and birch; good land; nine miles east of Grand Marais, Minn., one mile from the shore on Kimball creek. Good trout fishing. W. E. Lucas, Haliburton, Ontario, Box R, Canada. (3-8)

Real Estate—Continued

LOG cabin, forty acres on Flambeau River, Northern Wisconsin, twelve miles from Fifield. Reached by auto. Muskalonge, partridge, deer. One thousand dollars cash. The Flambeau Fishing Club, 222 East Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio. (3-10)

UNUSUAL bargains in Wisconsin's great outdoors, never so cheap again. Lake lots, summer cabins, hunting lodges, trout stream tracts, farms, wooded tracts, wild places, large and small propositions. Hardy-Ryan, Waukesha, Wisconsin. (3-8)

3,000 ACRES in Northern Michigan, 3 Lakes, 5 miles lake frontage. $25,000.00 worth of buildings on place. Game and fish on place. Terms. Color no objection. Write Moore & Son, Milford, Michigan.

FOR Sale: Lake front lots. Gun Lake, Mason County, Michigan. High wooded banks. Sandy Beach, good fishing, trout streams nearby. Wild and beautiful. Free circular. Hotel and club sites. Isenbarger, Freesoil, Michigan. (2-9)

$5 DOWN, $5 monthly; five acres fruit, poultry, fur farm; river front, Ozarks, $100.00, hunting, fishing, trapping. Harold Hubbard, 1973 North Fifth, Kansas City, Kans. (6-12)

FOR Sale: Beautiful wildwood island resort, three cottages, virgin timber. Cheap for $4,000.00. Walter E. Fowler, owner, Turtle River, Minn. (3-8)

LARGE lake lots, virgin timbered, sandy beaches, good fishing. $10 down, $10 monthly. Free folder. Harry R. Bradley, 204 West Irving St., Oshkosh, Wisconsin. (3-8)

SELL your property quickly for cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 530 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebr. (3-10)

Stamp Collecting

FREE—African stamps with any dime packet. 1,000 mixed, 35c. 1,000 different, 90c. Simmons Stamp Company, Box 18, Horton, Michigan. (3-8)

ACCUMULATIVE postage & revenue approval. Omar Hartman, 3803 Humboldt, Denver, Colo. (3-8)

STAMPS sent on approval. Premiums given. Philip Peyser, 2216 Wyoming Ave., Washington, D. C.

300 DIFFERENT stamps and premium, 10c. Central News, Watertown, South Dakota. (3-9)

Taxidermy

MUSK Ox head, rare chance. Improved imported glass eyes for taxidermists. Uncalled game heads at cost. Prof. Stainsky's art in taxidermy has world-wide reputation. Colorado Springs, Colorado. (3-9)

TAXIDERMISTS—Mount that next head, fish or bird on American Beauty panels. Your customer will appreciate the difference. Catalogue free. Nippon Panel Co., Williamsport, Pa. (3-10)

F. SCHUMACHER & SONS, Manufacturers of Glass eyes for taxidermists. Taxidermist's supplies. Indian beads, furriers' supplies. 285 Halladay St., Jersey City, N. J. (3-8)

HIGH grade fish mounting. Zoller, Taxidermist, 1102 W. 63rd St., Chicago, Illinois. (3-9)

FOR Sale: nine cases stuffed birds and animals including carrier pigeon. L. Harms, Rock Island, Illinois.

Wanted

WANTED to buy newly mounted wild game rugs, mounted specimen wild game, anything rare, and reasonable. Sporting Goods Store, Granville, Illinois.

WANTED tarpon rig, prefer Vomhofe. Herbert Griswold, Springfield, Illinois. (3-10)

CASH paid for butterflies, insects. See Sinclair's advertisement on page 54. (5-12)

Wearing Apparel

HARRIS Homespun Tweeds direct from Scotland, postage paid. The "real thing," hand woven and hard-wearing. Sport Suits to measure, exclusive cut, $32.00. Postage paid. Booklet and latest patterns free. T. B. Macauley, Harris Tweed Warehouse, 140, Stornoway, Scotland. (6-8)

REAL Harris Tweed. The Cream of Scotch Homespuns. Direct from the Makers. Best quality only. Suit-lengths available in a large variety of lovely colors. Samples Free on stating shades desired. Newall, 162B Stornoway, Scotland. (12-12)

I'll never forget THAT NIGHT!

I SHUDDER to think of it now. Six of us in a twelve-foot skiff. A sudden squall. Water coming in faster than we could bail it out. Almost before we knew it, the six of us floundering in the chill waters of Lake Lallapoose.

We clung to the sides of the boat as best we could, yelling for help. In one hand I still gripped my Eveready flashlight. I flashed it frantically, hoping someone on shore would see.

Someone did. In a few minutes (it seemed hours!) a boat pulled alongside. Cold and wet, we were helped aboard. A warming fire and some hot coffee, and we were little the worse for our experience. My Eveready had saved six lives that night, without a doubt.

* * *

Wherever you go, take an Eveready Flashlight with you. It is always a convenience—often a lifesaver. You can buy one for as little as $1.00, complete with battery. Keep it loaded with fresh, strong Eveready Batteries — the longest-lasting flashlight batteries made. Eveready Batteries are *dated* —you *know* they're fresh.

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